The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE·

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1457.—Vol. XXXIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED......SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—75 North Great Work, 18s. 6d. net.; 2 Clifford Amalgamated, £27¾; 100 Quebrada (70s. paid), £2⅝; 100 Illogan.

*** BUYER of Cefn Cilcen, Pentre Lygan, Cwmbrane, Illogan. State number of shares, and price.

*** BUSINESS in the first-rate lead mines of Holywell and Wrexham districts, as Bryn Gwiog, Cefn Cilcen, Long Rake, Pentre Lygan, Central Minera, and Billins.

*** Mr. Croft's CIRCULAR, No. 17, contains:—A most Important Report on Cefn Cilcen Lead Mine, by Mr. Walter Eddy. The Market, and the Lanivet District for Tin Mines. Reports, Quotations. 1

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—5 Boscawen, £2¼; 5 Basset and Gryllis; 20 Burren (£5 paid), £5¼; 20 Crebor, £1⅞; 50 Cornubia (£2 paid), 28s.; 20 Drake Walls, £1⅞; 5 Dyfngwm, £7¼; 20 East Carn Brea, £8; 20 East Rosewarne, £3; 20 East Jane, £1⅞; 10 East Caradon, £32⅛; 20 East Lovell, £4⅝; 100 Furze Hill Wood, 8s. 6d.; 25 Gawton, 14s.; 5 Great Fortune, £36⅛; 20 Great Wheal Busy, £4⅝; 10 Glasgow Caradon, £3⅜; 50 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 20 Lady Bertha, £¾; 20 Ludcott, £3⅛; 5 Margery; 20 Marke Valley, £6⅛; 25 New Wheal Martha, £3⅝; 10 North Dolcoath, £2⅝; 10 North Crofty, £4⅛; 20 North Treskerby, £3¾; 50 Silver Mountain, £1⅛; 30 Silver Vein, 12s. 6d.; 100 Tamar Consols, 12s. 6d.; 10 West Chiverton, £27; 20 Wheal Harriett, £1⅞; 20 St. Just Consols; 20 St. Just United, £3⅛; 10 Sithney and Carnmeal, £5; 10 Vigra and Clogau, £36. 2

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London. 3

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—July 24, 1863.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has
FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

2 Bryn Gwiog.
5 Basset.
5 Bedford United, £2¾.
10 Camborne Vean, 33s. 3d
1 Condurrow.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £26¾.
5 Clifford Amal., £26 18 9
40 Cuddra, 35s.
50 Cardigan Consols.
10 Drake Walls, 32s. 3d.
20 East Russell, £3 12s. 6d
10 East Carn Brea, £7 1 3
5 East Chiverton.
10 East Treskerby.
20 East Providence.
40 East Grenville, £3¼.
5 East Caradon, £32¼.
5 East Basset, £79.
50 East Jane.
40 East Rosewarne, 56s 3d
5 Grambler.
5 Great Fortune, £35⅛.
60 Great Retallack.
10 Great S. Tolgus, £4½.
10 Garreg, 3s. 3d.
20 Kelly Bray, 17s. 3d.
10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £8⅝.
40 Ludcott, £2 17s. 6d.
50 Lady Bertha, 11s. 6d.
5 Marke Valley, £6⅜.
5 Mary Ann, £12⅛.
100 North Minera, 4s. 6d.
2 New Seton.
5 North Basset, £3⅛.
20 North Buller.
5 North Frances.
70 North Downs, £2 3s 9d
10 Nangiles.
5 North Phœnix, £7¼.
5 North Roskear, £23⅛.
20 N. Treskerby, £3 7s. 6d
20 North Crofty, £4 2s. 6d.
90 Nanteos and Penrhiw.
10 Par Consols, £4.
10 Pedn-an-drea, 20s. 9d.
20 Pendeen Cons., £6 12 6
2 Providence, £42.
10 Rosewarne Consols.
18 Rosewarne United.
2 South Tolgus.
5 Spearne Moor, £18.
3 St. Ives Consols, £29¾
3 St. John del Rey.
3 Stray Park, £38 17s 6d
25 Sortridge.
2 South Wheal Frances.
50 South Caradon Hooper.
5 Tincroft, £21⅞.
5 Trelyon.
50 Tamar Consols, 12s. 3d.
60 Tolvadden, £1 18s. 9d.
25 United Mexican.
60 Vale of Towy, 3s. 9d.
5 Vigra and Clogan.
100 Wheal Unity, 12s. 6d.
90 Worthing, 11s.
1 West Seton.
2 West Caradon, £23⅛.
5 West Condurrow, £3¼.
1 Wheal Seton.
15 Wheal Grenville, £6¼.
20 Wheal Hearle, £1⅞.
80 West Trevelyan, 5s. 3d.
1 Wheal Buller.
60 Wheal Harriett, 36s.
5 Wheal Union, £3⅝.
400 Wheal Crebor, 34s.
20 Wh. Edward, £2 15s.
5 West Chiverton.
3 Wheal Margaret, £35⅛.
1 Wheal Polmear, £13.

Mr. Lelean advises the immediate purchase of Rosewarne United, East Treskerby, East Rosewarne, East Providence, Tolvadden, Rosewarne Consols, Great Laxey, Kitty St. Agnes, Cuddra, West Chiverton, North Basset, and Kelly Bray. 4

N.B.—Mr. Lelean requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—July 24, 1863.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Thompson has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation. 5

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed. 6

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C. 7

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to. 8

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bronfloyd, £4.
Bedford United, £2⅜.
Copper Hill, £82½.
East Basset, £88¾.
East Russell, £3⅛.
East Carn Brea, £8.
E. Rosewarne, £2 17s. 6d.
East Caradon, £32¾.
Hingston Down, £2¼.
Marke Valley, £6 10s.
North Basset, £3¼.
North Robert, 15s. 6d.
Sithney Carnmeal, £5.
Wheal Seton, £222½.
Wheal Ludcott, £3.
Kitty (St. Agnes), £8⅞.
West Tolgus, £61⅛.
Wheal Crebor, 36s.
Wheal Margaret, £35.
Wheal Unity, 15s.

And is a BUYER of—
Basset and Gryllis, £22.
Tremayne, £17⅛.
Wheal Edward, £2¾. 9

T. Rosewarne is a SELLER of 50 East Caradon at market price, and 50 for the end of every month during the year 1863 at 10s. per share less; he will also sell the dividends on 100 shares for 12s. 6d. per share quarterly for the next two years, and if any calls are made during the two years such calls are to be paid to him in addition to the 12s. 6d. Any party entertaining this, contracts must be tendered on each side.

July 24, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

East Caradon.—In reply to the numerous taunts that I have received for giving my honest opinion upon this mine, I repeat all that I have stated. The present evanescent rise in the shares is owing to reckless speculation by parties who know nothing of the merits of the mine. The fall in price, which must come soon, will be greater in proportion than the rise. I would ask—How is it that the monthly samplings continue at 400 to 500 tons, when the ends in the mine have fallen from about £390 to £70 per fm.? 200 to 300 tons ought now to be the maximum monthly samplings.

North Roskear fell from £68 to £22; Ludcotts, £24 to £2¾; Roskearnowth, £15 to £4; East Carn Brea, £21 to £7⅛; East Russell, £32 to £3; and Tregullow, £8 to one penny, and that in a short time. The shares in these mines were "puffed up" as East Caradons are now, and those shareholders who were advised not to sell still hold their miserable *properties* at ruinous prices. When the samplings in East Caradon are reduced to their legitimate scale the poor confiding shareholders may seek in vain for purchasers at at a much reduced price. Shareholders, sell at once to your kind "friends" who so disintefestedly recommend you to hold on. 10

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—50 Wheal Harriett, 36s. 9d.; 100 Dale, 10s.; 120 Illogan, 28s. 9d.; 20 North Crofty, £4¼; 25 Okel Tor, £3⅛; 50 Wheal Hope, 38s. 6d.; 10 Tincroft, £21 18s. 9d.; 20 North Basset, £3⅜; 45 Wheal Crebor, 35s.; 30 New Martha, £3⅛; 3 West Frances, 22s.; 100 New South Caradon, 9s. 6d.; 10 East Caradon, £31¾; 50 Merilyn, 10s.; 100 Bottle Hill, 18s. 6d.; 125 Trumpet United, £⅛; 2 Wheal Seton, £224; 100 St. David's; 150 Drake Walls, 32s.; 2 South Frances, £75; 3 East Basset, £79; 40 East Grenville, £3⅛; 10 West Chiverton; 50 Wheal Unity, 14s.; 70 South Caradon Wh. Hooper, 10s.; 5 Marke Valley, £6⅜; 3 Cook's Kitchen, £28; 60 Great Retallack; 3 Bryn Gwiog; 3 Margaret, £34⅛; 100 West Trevelyan, 7s. 3d.; 65 Wheal Pollard, 8s. 9d.; 50 Kelly Bray, 18s.; 10 North Buller, £8⅛; 200 Great Northern Copper; 100 Gawton, 10s. 6d.; 20 Pendeen; 50 Cwmbrane, £1⅝; 50 Wheal Curtis, £1 14s. 6d.; 70 South Condurrow, 10s.; 100 Tamar Consols, 12s. 9d.; 75 North Robert; 25 Wheal Emily; 30 East Rosewarne, £2¾; 65 Bryntall; 10 Great Treveddoe, £⅝; 100 Hawkmoor, 3s. 6d.; 200 Garreg, 6s. 6d.

11

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER. 12

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at
the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Aberffrwd.
20 Alamillos.
1 Basset, £71.
10 Bryn Gwiog, £31⅛.
5 Billins, £15¼.
20 Bottle Hill, 16s. 9d.
20 Buller and Basset.
25 Boscundle (offer wanted)
10 Clifford Amal., £28.
4 Cook's Kitchen, £27⅛.
30 Cefn Cilcen.
10 Charlotte United, 7s. 6d.
1 Copper Hill.
5 Cobre.
1 Carn Brea, £71.
50 Cape Copper.
20 Camborne Vean, 33s.
10 Cwmbrane (offer wtd.)
5 Caradon Consols.
30 Carnewas.
50 Dale, 11s.
50 Don Pedro No. del Rey, 21s. 3d.
20 Drake Walls, 33s. 9d.
3 Ding Dong, £2⅜.
1 Devon Great Consols.
10 East Carn Brea, £7 18 9
5 East Basset, £79¾.
20 East Russell, £3 8s. 9d.
30 East Grenville, £3⅛.
10 East Caradon, £32 10s.
100 East Gt. Work, £2 pm.
40 E. Basset & Gryllis, 19s. 6d
20 East Rosewarne, £2 16 9
50 East Clogau (fully paid), 6s. 6d.
20 East Treskerby, £2⅛.
30 East Martha (fully pd.), 13s. 6d.
20 Fortuna.
20 Great Retallack.
20 Glasgow Caradon Consols, £3 8s. 9d.
100 Great No. Copper, 2s 9d.
1 Great Fortune, £35⅛.
20 Great Wheal Vor, £7 6 9
30 Garreg.
2 Herodsfoot, £40⅛.
30 Hingston Down, £2¼.
50 Holmbush (old shares), 20s.
20 Illogan, 29s. 9d.
5 Long Rake, £16 18s. 9d.
30 Lady Bertha, 11s. 6, x call
10 Ludcott, £3.
30 Montes Aureos, 53s. 9d.
5 Marke Valley, £6 11s 9d
50 Mariquita.
5 North Basset, £2 13s. 9d
5 North Crofty, £4 2s. 6d.
30 Nant-y-Iago.
20 North Grambler.
1 New Seton, £112.
30 North Minera, 4s. 3d.
10 North Treskerby, £3 8 9.
30 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), £3 13s. 9d.
20 N. Dolcoath.
2 No. Roskear, £24.
25 North Rosewarne.
10 North Phœnix, £6 18s 9d
30 North Pool.
100 Nova Scotia.
20 North Downs, £2 2s.
50 Nant. & Penrhiw, 3s. 6d.
100 Port Phillip, 29s. 3d.
20 Pedn-an-drea, 20s.
10 Pendeen, £6⅛.
10 Quebrada.
10 Rosewall Hill, £3.
10 Roskearnowth.
100 Redmoor, 3s.
10 Rosewarne Cons., 30s.
100 Santa Barbara, 12s. 6d.
10 South Carn Brea.
20 South Buller, £2.
50 St. Just Ud., £2 18s 9d
1 South Frances, £73.
50 St. Day United, 19s.
100 St. Just Consols, 15s. 6d
5 St. John d. Rey, £56¾
2 Stray Park, £39 18s. 9d
30 So. Car. Hoop., 12s 6d
1 South Caradon, £425.
50 Scottish Australian.
1 South Basset, £6¾.
20 Sithney and Carnmeal, £5 3s. 9d.
20 Silver Vein.
5 Trencrom.
30 Trumpet United, 2s 6d
1 Trelawny, £16 7s. 6d.
20 Tincroft, £21 18s. 9d.
100 Vallanzasca, 32s.
30 Vale of Towy.
100 Worthing, 10s. 3d.
1 Wheal Seton, £220.
5 W. Caradon, £23.
50 Wh. Pollard.
10 Wh. Kitty (Lelant).
5 Wh. Agar, £3⅛.
1 West Tolgus, £60⅛.
30 Wh. Gren., £6 6s. 3d.
1 West Seton.
20 West Penstruthal.
1 Wheal Buller, £60.
30 Wheal Ellen (S.A.)
2 Wh. Margaret, £34¾.
30 Wheal Crebor, 33s.
30 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £8¾.
5 W. Stray Park, 61s. 3d.
20 Wheal Unity.
1 W. Mary Ann, £13 18 9

And is a BUYER of 10 Cwm Erfin, 5 East Darren, 5 Clifford Amalgamated, 5 Billins, 10 West Chiverton, and 5 St. John del Rey.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, July 24, 1863. 13

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on sharetransactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums. 14

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in. 15

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, E.C. 16

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and
MINING CIRCULAR containg particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., which can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C. 17

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district.

5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, July 24, 1863. G. BATTERS. 18

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank. 19

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND
SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions. 20

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

20 East Caradon, £31.
20 East Carn Brea, £8⅛.
20 Uny, £5⅝.
50 South Condurrow, 9s.
20 East Russell, £3¼.
50 Unity, 13s.
20 Grenville, £6.
20 East Grenville, £3⅛.
2 Stray Park, £38.

James Hume's "Circular" for July contains valuable remarks and reports on various mines, amongst others Seton, East Basset, East Caradon, Sithney and Carnmeal, East Grenville, and West Tolgus.

Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank. 21

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE,
CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in all market mines.

Speculators and shareholders in mines continually miss the chance of making profits, and instead incur enormous losses by not taking a little "private" advice before buying or selling. George Rice can advise as to East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Crebor, Roskear, North Treskerby, East Rosewarne, Tincroft, and other market mines.

Money advanced on mining shares.
July 24, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London. 22

EAST CARN BREA, AND EAST CARADON.—George Rice having just obtained special reports upon these mines is prepared to give a little "private advice" to shareholders and speculators.—July 24, 1863. 23

EAST CARADON.—A fine opportunity now presents itself for making a great profit in these shares. Consult G. Rice as to buying or selling.
July 24, 1863. 24

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to the present depressed state of the Mining Share Market, as offering many very favourable opportunities for making investments, which cannot fail to prove very profitable. The shares worth buying for investment at present prices are:—

Cliff. Amal., £26⅛ to 27⅛.
Trelawny, £16 to 17.
East Basset, £79 to 80.
Mary Ann, £12 to 13.
Nangiles, £13 to 14.
E. Grenville, £3 to 3¼.
North Roskear, £23 to 24.
East Caradon, £32 to 33.
So. Caradon, £410 to 420.
West Caradon, £23 to 24.
Gt. Caradon, £2¼ to 2⅜.
Pendeen, £6 to 6⅛.
E. Chiverton, £4⅛ to 4¾
Roskearnowth, £3⅛ to 4.
Wheal Uny, £6 to 6⅛.
Harriett, £1¾ to 2.
Wh. Seton, £220 to 225.
Tincroft, £21 to 22.
Grenville, £6⅛ to 6⅜.
Stray Park, £38 to 39.
Wh. Emma, £1⅝ to 1¾.

Business transacted at the closest market prices, on commission of 1¼ per cent.

SHARES FOR SALE, at nett prices:—
50 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper, 12s. 6d.
5 South Basset, £6⅛.
10 East Chiverton, £4⅝.
20 Wheal Curtis, £1¾.
1 Grambler, £10⅛. 25

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND
SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Established Ten Years.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, nett or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
July 24, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. 26

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and
MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

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MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 28

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON beg to inform their friends and the public that their NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of August next, at One o'clock, and they particularly request parties wishing to put shares up for sale on that day to send their instructions as early as possible, and not later than August 2, that they may be advertised in the *Mining Journal*. 29

The following, with many other shares, will be offered:—100 North Tolgus, 25 Great Retallack, 40 Aberffrwd, 5 Great Treveddoe, 50 North Pool, 5 East Russell (forfeited).

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

FOR SALE, free of commission, the following shares, or any part:—

100 Brynambor, 13s.
20 Carnewas, 32s. 6d.
50 St. Just Consols, 19s.
100 North Minera, 4s. 6d.
30 Central Minera, 30s.
20 Silver Mountain, 31s.
30 North Levant, 10s.
50 Wheal Crebor, 33s. 6d.
75 Trimley Hall, 25s.
50 Lower Park, 7s. 30

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE has REMOVED to No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., where all communications are in future to be addressed. Bankers: London and County Bank. 31

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. Mansell will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month. 32

Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-Stock Bank.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, or state number and lowest price:—

Clifford Amalgam., £27.
Kitty Lelant, £10.
East Caradon, £31.
Gonamena, £2.
Devon Gt. Consols, £550.
Rosewarne United, £1⅛.
East Basset, £80.
Trencrom, £2¼.
Wheal Reeth, £45.
Levant, £100.
South Basset, £6.
Stray Park, £39.
West Stray Park, £2¾.
Tremayne, £16.
Camborne Vean, £1⅛. 33

HUBERT BARNES RYE.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, July 24, 1863.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank. 34

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. 35

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

15 Wh. Grenville, £6⅜.
10 Rosewarne Utd., 36s.
30 Wh. Harriett, 35s. 6d.
20 East Grenville, £2 18 9
1 Wh. Seton, £220½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £27 1 3
2 Clifford Amal., £27⅛.
1 East Basset, £79¾.
50 Drake Walls, 32s.
20 Bottle Hill, 17s.
10 North Downs, 43s. 9d.
40 Kelly Bray, 18s.
2 Great Fortune, £34¾.
5 North Buller, £7⅜.
20 North Crofty, £4.
25 Rosewall Hill & Ransom United, £3 3s. 9d.
5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £8 11s. 3d.
50 Wheal Unity, 13s.
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Original Correspondence.

IS THE BOGHEAD MINERAL COAL OR SHALE?

Sir,—In a late number of the *Mining Journal* I see a report of a conversation that took place at the Manchester Geological Society, as to the propriety of regarding this mineral as shale or as coal, in the course of which it was said to be undesirable to have "these frivolous distinctions, which are without a difference;" by which I understand distinctions between coal and shale. In a certain sense this remark is appropriate—that is, if it be meant that distinctions are sought to be established on a scientific basis. There cannot be any more miserable frivolity than the attempt to establish distinctions of this kind between coal and shale, or even between varieties of coal. But there is another sense in which distinctions between coal and shale are neither frivolous nor without corresponding differences between the minerals to which they relate. There is no doubt that any of the gentlemen who deprecated distinctions being drawn between coal and shale at the Manchester Geological Society would have no hesitation in coming to an opinion as to a mineral put into their cellars for use as fuel, and containing 20 per cent. of ash. The nature of their decision in such a case cannot be doubted, whatever the mineral might look like, or however many stigmaria there might be in the floor of the seam it came from. These, and such like particulars, would justly be termed frivolous, if insisted upon to prove such a mineral to be coal. There is a conventional sense in which the application of the term coal is recognised, and which is quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and though usage may vary a little in different localities, or under particular circumstances, people can tell what coal is without much science to help them.

The Boghead mineral, however, presents so much resemblance, on the one hand, to shales as a class, and on the other to some kinds of coal, that there is a difficulty in placing it with one or the other. As compared with coal, it stands outside all other known coals whatever. It has more ash than any recognised good coal; it does not give a coke that would be recognised as fuel. In these respects it stands even outside and shalewards of those exceptional coals unearthed by Dr. Penny—viz., the Brymbo, Hillhead, Stan, Rochsoles, and Hardies. From its character, therefore, it would, at the time it was discovered, have been with equal justice placed with shale or with coal; but if placed with coal it would have been with the most inferior kinds of Cannel coal, that themselves border upon shale. Mr. Dickinson's remark, that to call this mineral shale would be "setting aside all the land marks upon which there is any reason for guidance" does not, therefore, put the matter in a right light. The fact referred to by Mr. Binney that it was by the proprietor of the mineral that it was first called coal, and offered for sale as coal, is far more to the point, as a justification of regarding it as coal.

But after the Boghead mineral had been introduced as a coal, what rank did it take among coals? From its character one would have supposed that it would be classed with those inferior kinds of Cannel coal containing over 20 per cent. of ash. But that was not the case. It took the first rank among Cannel coals, and for the particular purpose to which it was found applicable it was the only material that could be used, and has continued to be the only material so employed to within a very recent period. These facts are sufficient to satisfy any impartial mind that the Boghead mineral is altogether peculiar both in relation to shale and to coal, and that though it belongs to that class of minerals which comprises both coal and shale, it stands so indifferently between the two, that if one is guided by characters alone the best way of deciding is by tossing up. If one is guided by its applicability as fuel, the conclusion is decidedly against placing it among coals. If one is guided by its relative applicability for the purpose to which it has been chiefly applied—the production of hydrocarbon oils, &c.—then with equal certainty it falls among shales.

8, *Gray's Inn-square.* — B. H. Paul.

NEW SYSTEM of GEOLOGY, and OTHER SCIENCES—No. III.

Sir,—In my last letter I showed that the Sun in the absence of Air produces neither heat nor light. This startling fact is proved by ascending the atmosphere in a balloon, when both heat and light decrease with the decrease of air. There is no reason to doubt that if we could go high enough, so as to get beyond the atmosphere into pure space, there would be a total absence either of heat or light.

That the Sun is a body of fire, as generally supposed, I do not believe. The heat of a furnace, however large or intensely heated, could not reach 100 miles, far less 95,000,000 miles, which is the distance of the sun from the earth. But what is the Sun if it is not a globe of fire? I answer that the Sun is in all probability a hollow globe, surrounded by an atmosphere composed of oxygen gas, highly charged with electricity. When this stupendous mass of oxygen and electricity shines on the earth our atmosphere undergoes a visible change. The air is expanded, motion and friction ensue, and heat and light are evolved. The action of the sun, therefore, is only the secondary cause of atmospheric heat and light, air itself being the primary cause. Heat and light, then, do not come from the sun, but from the atmosphere.

Electricity is evidently not confined to the atmosphere, but pervades all space, and it is doubtless by means of its agency that the sun is enabled to act on the earth at so vast a distance. Heat and light can both be produced on the earth without the sun's agency. Friction produces heat on rubbing two bodies together. Chemical action produces heat. Vegetable and animal life do the same, and there is heat in the bowels of the earth, which is quite out of the reach of the sun's influence. Light may likewise be produced without the sun, as in the case of phosphorus and fire.

Fire may be described as consumption, or decomposition. A solid body is consumed, and passes into air. It is generally supposed that burnt materials ascend into the air, and come down again in the shape of solid matter, but that I am inclined to doubt. I think it more probable that when a body is burned it passes permanently into air, and that which is lost to the solid part of the globe is gained by the aerial part. There is some analogy to this in vegetable and animal life, for in the decomposition of organised bodies a portion passes into the air, and is lost to the material world. If this theory of fire be true, it follows that if the whole world were burnt up it would pass into the air and disappear.

It has been assumed that the relative quantities of air and solid matter now existing are fixed quantities, which never vary. But this is not so, for it is probable that air is turned into water during thunder storms. Solid matter becomes air, as in the cases of fire and decomposition, while air becomes solid matter in the formation of the rocks. That these changes on the atmosphere do not compensate each other, so as to keep their relative quantities ever the same, is quite certain, of which the geological formations of the past are the evidence.

Having treated thus briefly of the Atmosphere, I am prepared to pass into space, and speak of the heavenly bodies which float in it. The Solar System comprises the Sun, which is the centre of the system, and which may be considered a fixed star. It likewise comprises the worlds which revolve round that centre, including the Earth; and it includes the vast space which intervenes between the planets and the sun.

The planets are not dispersed throughout the whole area of the space included in the solar system, for they are all situated in one plane, which occupies only one-sixth of the whole area. Cut an orange into six equal slices, and you will have a representative of the plane in which the earth and the other planets move. As this plane answers to the equator of the sun, it indicates that all the planets have been originally thrown off from the sun at its equator. Neptune, the most distant planet, would be thrown off first, and Mercury, the nearest to the sun, last. According to this hypothesis the distant planets are the oldest worlds, and the near planets the youngest. In confirmation of this theory, I need only state that the distant planets are the lightest bodies, and as the lightest portions of the sun would be thrown off first, this is what was to be expected. But there is another circumstance in favour of the theory equally strong, which is that all the planets move in the same direction—from west to east.

There are two opposite forces which retain the planets in their orbets. The one is *Gravitation*, which tends to draw the planets to the sun, and the other the law of *Equal Distribution*, which tends to draw the planets in the opposite direction. The combined effect of these opposite forces is the orbits in which the planets move. The planets may have been created of any size or density, according to the will of their Creator, and they will take their places and perform their motions in accordance with the great laws of Gravitation and Equal Distribution.

Gravitation arises from the concentration of matter. Let all the heavenly bodies be dissolved into air, and equally distributed throughout space, and gravitation and motion will cease, for then there will be a balance. Push a ball on one side, and it will move, but push it equally on all sides, and there will be no motion. It is the act of Creation, and the concentration of matter which that act involves, that is the cause of gravitation on the one hand, and the nature of God on the other, which causes the law of *Equal Distribution*. The latter force may be considered a new discovery, which is fully explained and developed in my work on the "Philosophy and History of Civilisation," Chapters I. and II.

The planets are eight in number, exclusive of the Asteroids. The four nearest planets to the sun have been called inferior planets, of which the earth is the largest, and the four furthest off from the sun are the superior planets, of which Jupiter is the largest.

I. The Near Planets.—These are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, the first-named being the nearest to the sun, and the last the furthest off. The speed of Mercury in its orbit is 110,000 miles per hour, while that of the earth is only 68,000. This shows that the speed of the planets declines as they recede from the sun, in obedience to the law of gravitation. If the planets were fixed to the sun by some indivisible tie their speed would increase as they recede from the sun; and as that is not so we have the proof that they are independent bodies. The density of Mercury is fifteen times that of water, while the density of the earth is four times that of water. The rotation of the earth is 1000 miles per hour, which is similar to that of the other inferior planets.

II. The Asteroids.—Between the near and distant planets there exist a splendid group of small planets, one-tenth the size of the moon, which have been called Asteroids. These bodies are very dense, being no less than 25 times heavier than water, and have extensive atmospheres. Their speed round the sun is about the same as that of the earth. But their rotation on their axes is extremely slow, being only about six miles per hour, or little more than a walking pace.

III. The Distant Planets.—These are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Their respective speeds round the sun are 30,000, 22,000, 16,000, and 12,000 miles per hour, which is in accordance with the law of gravitation, the speed always declining as they recede from the sun.

The peculiarity of these great planets, the first-born of the solar family, is their extreme lightness and rapidity of rotation. While Jupiter and Uranus are a little heavier than water, Saturn and Neptune are only half the weight of water. The rotation of Jupiter on his axis is at the rate of 28,000 miles per hour, that of Saturn 25,000 miles, and that of Uranus and Neptune 3500 miles per hour. Lightness and speed of rotation here go hand in hand, and yet it is impossible to see that the one can be the cause of the other. Neither can it be held that the speed of orbit round the sun has much to do with the speed of rotation.

The shape of Jupiter and the other superior planets is oval. This peculiar shape arises from the great rapidity of their rotation; the difference between the diameter of Jupiter at the equator and poles being no less than 6000 miles. The earth and the other inferior planets are only slightly flattened at the poles, that of the earth being only to the extent of 26 miles, which is the same proportion, taking into account the size and speed of rotation as that of Jupiter.

It has been said that the superior planets cannot be inhabited, owing to their extreme lightness and distance from the sun, but that is obviously a fallacy. The densities given in astronomical books are calculated on the principle that the planets are solid bodies. A soft and light body carried rapidly round must take a hollow shape. That being so, the actual density of the crust must be many times greater than that which is stated. The density of the crusts of the distant planets will be equal to iron, and that of the near planets still more. It has likewise been said that at so great a distance from the sun these worlds will be very imperfectly heated and lighted. But this objection is entirely removed by the new theory of light and heat now brought forward, for as light and heat come from the atmosphere, and not from the sun, distance is anihilated. If we may judge of the other planets by what we see in our own planet, which we may reasonably do, we shall conclude that all the planets and moons, without exception, are inhabited worlds.

The amazing rapidity of the movements of the heavenly bodies, so superior to any locomotion to be seen on the earth, is very striking, and almost incredible. The reason is that there is no air in space to impede motion as there is in the earth's surface. It is true that Sir Isaac Newton discovered an invisible ether in space, but as this substance is stated to be 700,000 times lighter than atmospheric air, it can offer no impediment to the movement of the heavenly bodies.

IV. The Moon.—Although the moon is the nearest of all the heavenly bodies to the earth, it is, perhaps, more puzzling to understand than any of them. Pliny, the great naturalist of ancient Rome, speaks of the moon as the most mortifying to human skill; for, although she is the nearest to us, she defies all the wisdom of the philosophers to make anything of her. The phases of the moon are the proof that she is not self-lighted, but receives her light through the agency of the sun, like the earth, for if she were self-lighted the entire disc of the Moon would always be visible. That being so, it follows that the Moon must be surrounded with an atmosphere, for if she had none she would be envelloped in darkness, and invisible to the earth.

The moon has no rotation on her axis, for if she had we should see all sides of her at different times as she passes round the earth. The fact that we always see the same side is the proof that she has no rotation. The orbit of the moon round the earth is her rotation, and as she follows the earth round the sun she has as many motions as the planets. The speed of the moon round the earth is only 2000 miles per hour, while the speed of the earth's surface round its centre is 1000 miles per hour. This proves that the moon is an independent body, for if she were attached to the earth she would be obliged to go many times quicker. That the attraction of the moon is the cause of the tides is very certain; but that she exercises any material influence on the weather I do not believe.

While there is only one moon belonging to the near planets, each of the superior planets is accompanied by a group of moons. The moons of Jupiter and Saturn are about the same size as our own moon. They, however, perform their orbits round their planets at a much greater speed than our moon. This shows that they partake of the same nature as the planets to which they are attached. The law of gravitation, likewise, holds good in regard to these bodies, for the moons furthest off go the slowest.

The distinguishing feature of the planets is one which has hitherto been entirely overlooked by astronomers and men of science—the vast differences in their density and rotation. With the near planets, including the earth, the rotation is moderate, and in the distant planets it is excessive. Now, as density and slowness are always found together, and as we may assume that these are the marks of perfection, it follows that the Asteroids are the most perfect worlds of the solar system. The earth and the other near planets stand next in the order of perfection, and the distant planets, great as they are, lowest in the scale. There is certainly much probability that this estimate of the relative value of the heavenly bodies is not far from the truth. Neither can it be doubted that all, including the earth, are marching onwards in the direction of progress.

That the materials composing the planets and their geological features are similar to those of the earth, there is no reason to doubt. The planets are all governed by the same laws as those which govern the earth. It is true enough that their sizes, density, positions, and motions differ from the earth, but these are only differences of degree, not of kind. But I must now leave the solar system, and pass into that infinity of space which lies beyond it.

The Fixed Stars are supposed to be similar bodies to our sun, and that each fixed star is surrounded by a group of planets. This hypothesis, I think, very probable. It is supposed that one system of stars revolves round another, and that the whole universe is arranged around one grand centre of gravity. This theory I must be allowed to doubt. If we imagine everything to hang on every other, we can never arrive at anything stable or definite. We may rely upon it the universe does not rest on one pillar but on many, and that instead of one system of stars revolving round another, it is more probable that every system is fixed in space, and balances every other system.

Such being a picture of creation as it now exists, the question arises—did these worlds always so exist, or was there ever a time when no material globe existed? I say all the worlds must have had a beginning. If that axiom be granted, there was a time when there were no worlds, and none of the forces now in operation. Dissolve all the worlds into air, and spread that air equally through space, and we shall have a substance a million times finer than air. If any one questions this assertion, let him make the calculation, and he will find it to be even so. Now, what is this universal substance, but the spirit and nature of Him who holds the reins of all things in his hands?

Before concluding it will be necessary to refer to a letter which appeared in your last Journal, from Mr. E. Lankester. This gentleman tells us that these letters are a tissue of errors and misrepresentations, but, instead of attempting to answer them, he grossly misrepresents what I have said. Is this fair either to myself or the public? If the writer has anything to complain of, let him answer my letters, but if he cannot do this let him remain silent. It has been said that condemnation without refutation is unworthy of an honest man, and I now call on my opponent either to withdraw his obnoxious remarks, or to support them by facts and arguments. With regard to his letter in the *Lancet*, to which he refers, I beg to say that I sent an answer to his letter a month ago, and if it has not yet appeared in the *Lancet* that is not my fault. I have written to the Editor, and hope my letter will now be allowed to see the light.

It is a significant fact that, although these letters call in question many of the fundamental principles of modern science, no one has come forward to refute them. When I took up my pen I was told that I should bring down a host of opposition on my devoted head, but I was not of that opinion. Instead of adding to the difficulties and differences of science, these letters have acted as oil on the waters, for they have turned a storm into a calm. Mr. J. S. Mill states that controversy is the mark of imperfection, and that when discordant opinions are merged into unity of opinion, there is the evidence of progress and perfection. Nothing can be more beautiful or more true, and if the new opinions set forth in these letters have really silenced opposition, we have the proof that great progress has been made.

72, *Sloane-street, Chelsea, July* 20. — A. Alison.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EARTH, AND "THE NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY."

Sir,—I have watched the progress of the discussion of this subject with great interest, and having read Mr. Alison's last communication, in the Journal of July 11, and also Mr. Ennor's in the same number, with great pleasure, with your kind permission I will again enter the arena, and try to clear away the mist that still hangs over the subject, feeling assured, as Mr. Alison says, that "the best interests of man lie in the region of truth." Anxious as I am that the public mind should be led into the study of the great book of Nature, which comprehends the sciences on the grand scale, and forms the basis of all knowledge, I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Alison that he should be a little more guarded in his assertions, and to study the law of logic, so that he may not lay himself open to such ill-tempered charges as are put forth in Mr. Lankester's communication, under the head of Notices to Correspondents, in the Journal of Saturday last.

In communicating to us what Mr. Alison is pleased to call his "New System of Geology," he lays down a certain hypothesis of the origin of the earth as a planet, and as he promises to give us a treatise on the heavenly bodies, it may be useful to call his attention to the fact that the superstructure of his new system is founded on an erroneous basis, or exploded theory, propounded, with some variation, by Libnitz, Laplace, and the late Sir W. Herschel. They sought the origin of the earth in nebulous matter floating in space having found its type, as they supposed, in the far distant regions of the firmament; but, as the powers of the telescope were increased, what appeared to them nebulous matter resolved itself into innumerable stars, or stellar orbs. Thus was their theory rent assunder, and if Mr. Alison examines the field of his excursion among the heavenly bodies I think he will have a difficulty in finding any such ground work as his, when he supposed that the earth had its origin in a mass of nebulous matter, which he thinks must have originally extended from the present centre of the earth to the orbit of the moon, and afterwards to have been contracted into the globular form, with an outer crust of solid matter about 150 miles in thickness. Now, as a cosmographer, I would ask him how this mass of nebulous matter came to occupy the region in which the earth and moon revolve? For from all I can see and all I can learn of Nature, the field of space beyond the atmosphere of the several heavenly bodies is filled with an exceedingly rarefied and transparent medium, generally called "ether," in which nothing of a nebulous character can be found.

So much for Mr. Alison's fundamental hypothesis. Then he starts off, in No. 2 of his exposition, now before me, by saying that "in my last letter I traced the origin of the rocks to air—we can change gas into water, but not water into gas." Now, I have not myself the advantage of being a practical chemist, and I cannot help thinking that Mr. Alison is even behind me in the knowledge of elementary chemistry, when he makes such a careless assertion; so far, indeed, from this assertion being true or just, I think I may tell him that water may be eliminated and sublimated into the most subtle of all gases—electricity; for I have myself made lightning to flash from it. Moreover, I would ask him where is the vessel of water when it has evaporated if it is not to be found among the gases of the atmosphere? Then, again, with regard to his order of the geological formations, I think he is far from strictly correct, but it would take too much of my time, and too much of your space, to follow and controvert him in many of his deductions. I think he agrees with me that granite must at one time have been in a molten state, and therefore very hot, and how he can draw the inference that between the granitic period and the carboniferous era the climate was cool and the air thin I cannot conceive; the latter he admits to have been very warm, if not hot, therefore we might with as much reason expect to find a fine cool medium between two proximate fires. I am aware that he attempts to account for the heat of the latter period by the formation of carbon and limestone, forgetting that these were the necessary results of the antecedent condition of the globe—results brought about by the action of heat. Of the Permian rocks, he thinks the decrease of vegetation is owing to the excessive deposits of salt, which now, for the first time, took place, and which salt, in excess, is destructive of life. With a better knowledge of chemistry, the probability is that Mr, Alison would discover that the ocean was salt from its origin, and in that state might, as it does now, produce and sustain both animal and vegetable organisms.

With regard to the theory of gradual development, as propounded in the "Vestiges of Creation," I think that admirable work is deserving of a much more careful reading than Mr. Alison seems to have given it. I have the last edition of the work before me, and I really do not see that the author traces the superior order of animated nature from the primitive creation, but rather favours the views expressed both by Mr. Alison and myself, for he seems to say that with the altered conditions of the globe the earlier creations disappeared, and along with the gradual improvement of their successors there arose new orders of beings, adapted to the more varied condition of the earth. Mr. Alison seems to view the different stratifications of the earth as distinct from each other as the rings of Saturn, each having a speci creation of animate beings. This the "Vestiges" certainly repudiates, and with good reason, the changes brought about not being mechanic but chemical, with similar but more changeable elements, and more active operations. With these, and other incongruities in the "New System," there is much matter of interest, and much that is worthy of consideration, espcially relating to what is vaguely called "polarisation." On this term "polarisation," as applied to the creation of animal beings, I will endeavour to throw some light. In my former communications I stated that the source of all life in this sphere is to be found in the *sun;* that from the sun there is a constant emanation of gaseous fluid. Whether this fluid is a simple element, or is the conveyancer of electricity, and the vital principle, I am not prepared to say, but we may see by its operation on the elements of the earth that the true Creator is there, being at once the intelligent and active operator. This *spirit of intelligence* then seizes upon, or enters into, the inanimate matter of the earth, and, according to its chemical constitution and affinities, manipulates it, and, like a skilful artist, first makes itself a workshop by rolling itself up in the matter, thus forming the ovum, or egg. Having secured itself from external interruption, it proceeds to work with the rapidity of lightning, heat and moisture being the auxilliaries in the work of development. The creative artist may be likened to a spinner, and, with his thousand fillaments drawn from the placentia of his workshop, he knits, and weaves, and elaborates, in accordance with the matter in hand, and the outer elements in which the embryo creature is to be launched, or brought forth. Thus, if the elements operated upon be aqueous, the creature evolved will be organised and adapted to sustain life therein; if terrestial, accordingly. This is spontaneous creation, or the creation of life where none existed before. In the case of generative creation, then the intelligent spirit acts upon the model of the creature from which the substance of the new being is drawn. In thus briefly expressing my views of the creating power, I may, perhaps, be thought by some of your readers to be very presumptuous; but the more enlightened will know that all progressive ideas in the mind of man are really given for his ultimate benefit, and the more he is enabled to comprehend cause and effect the better he will be able to avoid evil.

With regard to the origin of man, I perfectly agree with Mr. Alison, that the race has not proceeded from one pair, but probably, as he says, from thousands, when the condition of the earth was favourable to their generation in a rude or normal state; and I cannot but think it exceedingly derogatory to the intelligence of the age in which we live that so many should still give ear to the obsolete old song of Moses. There is, however, happily existing among us a spirit that will not brook repression, but will find expression, even in *high places*, in spite of the tremendous mercenary power employed to conceal Divine truth, and keep the multitude in ignorance of these sublimities. Mr. Alison speaks of "polarity" in reference to the needle, which, he thinks, always points to the north, because of the excess of land in that direction. This cannot be the true cause, because when the needle has been carried up, by arctic voyagers, to within perhaps 10° of the pole, the excess of land lies behind, or in the opposite direction. A more rational cause, I think, may be found in the electric action of the sun upon the globe, and may be briefly explained thus:—The great force of the solar battery strikes the globe at the equator, which may be considered the *positive* pole, and in the constant flow of the electric current towards the negative pole, the magnetic needle is influenced, and caused to point in that direction. I do not mean to say that this is the true cause, but this idea may be an approximation, and may be useful in the minds of those who have more means of testing it than I possess. I am led to the expression of this idea by the fact that the great tidal currents of the ocean, which are caused by the action of the sun and moon, proceed from the equator, and flow north and south to the poles. I am further strengthened in this supposition by my deep-rooted conviction that it is the great electric pendulum of the solar clock-work that causes the globe to rotate upon its axis, and to urge it forward in its annual revolution round the sun. Stupendous and magnificent is the power of the sun, and when we look up to that glorious orb we get a faint glimpse of the transcendent glories of the Supreme.

In the communication of Mr. Ennor, I see he has hit upon the law of analogy, and gives the first expression of it I have ever seen, except in my own writings. He says, "Man is formed precisely on the same principle as the earth, and is only an emblem to show the beauty of creation. All substances are working through the earth's veins and arteries, as in man, the layer or stratification is to the earth as flesh is to man." This, I think, is quite correct, and I agree with him that man, with all his knowledge, has much more to learn, for the more he knows the more he discovers his ignorance. Yet I am far from agreeing with Mr. Ennor when he says that certain secrets must always remain to us perfectly incomprehensible, for that which appears to us next to impossible may to future generations, in the progressive order of things, be made clear and self-evident.

Indeed, it does not depend upon us what we shall know, for we are but the recipients of that which is forced into our minds by a power that we cannot control; and I cannot give him better evidence of the fact than by the assertion that my knowledge of Nature, on the grand scale, was given to me one afternoon, many years ago, in a very mysterious manner, without any effort on my part, and all I have learned since is only a corroboration of what was then made known to me.

I do not remember that I have ever seen any poetical effusion in your pages; nor do I think your practical Journal a suitable medium for anything like poetry to appear in; nor do I profess to be a poet, but there appears to me so much of sublime truth in the enclosed, which was written more than 20 years ago, that I am tempted to send it to you for publication, if you think proper to let it appear in type. In this Mr. Ennor would find the law of analogy clearly and concisely expressed, and without claiming any merit for myself, I believe it is the most accurate cosmogony ever given to the world, though it was written on the spur of a moment, without any previous forethought, and as fast as I could commit the words to paper. With this I shall conclude my communication, and I shall be glad if it induces others to enter the field of controversy, the more so if on the ground of opposition, for there is nothing like the free conflict of opinions for eliciting truth, the only object of— COSMO.

Lombard-street, July 22.

COLLIERY WORKING.

SIR,—In the Notices to Correspondents in last week's Journal, a person signing "Novice" asks the best and cheapest method for the working of a seam of coal 4 feet thick, with a rise of 16 inches in a yard. Had he stated the nature of the adjacent strata above and below the coal, in addition to the data given, then these would have been sufficient for ascertaining whether the "long wall" or "stoop and room" method should be adopted in his case—but from the data given, I would suppose the "stoop and room" or "pillar and stall" method (which are the same) should be adopted in his case, more especially if he can dispose of his small coal or "slack" at his own works. If he were obliged to dispose of it by sales not so much would be realised as for large coal, which would be obtained (on the "long wall" principle) instead of the "slack" in the greater part. But the more wholesome advice to such a person, who apparently has no knowledge of the working of minerals, would be at once to get a qualified person as manager. At even 30 tons per day of output it would be found to pay a proprietor much better to have a qualified person, at a salary say of 200*l.* a year, who might readily save 6d. per ton in the output cost (which is more than the salary), over one that might be a good collier, and yet an illiterate man.—*July* 22. M. E.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

SIR,—Reference has been made to a coal-cutting machine about to be introduced in South Wales, the invention of Mr. Wm. Jenkins, of Cardiff, but as the apparatus now in successful operation at the West Ardsley Colliery appears to me to be vastly superior, perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks upon the subject. Although I am not in the slightest degree pecuniarily interested in the success of either machine, I have anxiously watched the progress of the West Ardsley machine, from the feeling that much advantage must result from cutting by mechanical power, and it is this feeling alone that prompts me to compare the relative merits of the saw and pick. It is most undesirable that in the infancy of mechanical coal cutting any contrivance should be introduced that is calculated to turn the coalowner against machines altogether, and I feel sure that to substitute the saw for the pick is a step which must bring machine cutting into disrepute.

In Mr. Jenkins's machine a framing is mounted upon wheels, so that it may be moved forward on the rails laid down for the purpose, in order that it may be kept close up to the work. The frames work in grooves, and carry the saw by which the coal is cut; the motion is communicated by toothed bevil-wheels and an endless rope. Now, just compare this with the arrangement at West Ardsley, where toothed-wheels are altogether dispensed with, and the motion is communicated direct to the pick from a compressed air-machine, on the same frame as the cutter. The expense of maintaining the endless rope and sharpening the saws in Mr. Jenkins's machine for a single year would be equal, according to my estimate, to the entire cost of the West Ardsley machine and working it.

I am aware that it may appear at first sight that the saw would be preferable, because we are accustomed to see a saw thinner than a pick, whence it might be concluded that the kirving would be effected with less waste with the saw. But it will be found in practice that this is not the case, for unless the saw be carried by a frame far thicker than it would be necessary to make the pick it will not work at all. The pick, moreover, has the advantage that it brings out some moderate pieces in undercutting, but the saw and frame would most certainly reduce all to powder. Of course, Mr. Jenkins may be able to show the merits of his arrangement, and may even prove that the saw of the peculiar arrangement, if it be peculiar, which he uses is preferable, but until he does this I should decidedly give the preference to the pick, and have no doubt that, even if Mr. Jenkins endeavours to show that there are no grounds for this preference, I shall be supported in my opinion by the West Ardsley people.

Barnsley, July 20. THOMAS MICHELL.

METALLIC ALLOYS.

SIR,—I observed a few weeks since that you published a long article upon the production of magnesium on a commercial scale, and should be glad to learn whether any application of it has been made, and more especially whether its behaviour in alloys has been ascertained. It is reported that an alloy of 1 part aluminium, 4 parts tin, and 95 parts copper is even a better substitute for gold than the aluminium bronze, which has recently attracted so much attention, and I should much like to know whether the substitution of magnesium for the one part of aluminium would not be a still further improvement. It would, of course, depend almost entirely upon the behaviour of the metal, but from the vastly superior brilliancy of magnesium it certainly seems probable that magnesium bronze would be better than aluminium bronze; actual trial, however, can alone determine the accuracy of this view.

Will you permit me to enquire of Mr. Sonstadt, through your Journal, whether he has applied magnesium, or seen it applied either as an alloy or otherwise, and if so for what purpose it appears to be best adapted? To judge from the price of sodium (Mr. Sonstadt's proposition to use potassium will, I should think, be speedily abandoned from the higher equivalent), I do not see why Mr. Sonstradt should not succeed at no distant period in producing magnesium at (say) 10s. per lb., at which price it would probably be the most beautiful substitute for silver for ornamental application that can be found.

I am aware that it is stated that the oxidation of magnesium is very small, but as the oxide is white a very small amount would render the object unsightly, and I should be glad to know whether it is readily cleaned with (say) benzine like aluminium, or whether it is capable of being varnished without spoiling its appearance, so as to protect it altogether from tarnishing. The answering of these little queries, which I am sure have presented themselves to many of your readers besides myself, will, I think, aid the introduction of the metal.—*Birmingham.* P. A.

THE DISCOVERER OF THALLIUM.

SIR,—Some five weeks ago the Editor of the Journal wrote to me, requesting me to send him some account of the new metal described (not discovered) by me in 1857, say, 1855, date of discovery. I told him, as well as my memory would allow me; and I also informed him that I had not convenience for re-obtaining the metal, but that I was making arrangements to do so, and then fully describe the metal. In continuation of this sentiment I also added, that "the full knowledge of its uses and properties would be the work of a few years to come." By the same method of obtaining the new metal Thallium as I used before, I have now obtained some—a piece of which I send you;—it is *soft*, and has been steeped in the strongest nitric acid three days and nights. I am satisfied there is no other metal in sulphur refuse, for all the remainder crumbled like dust in my hands. I certainly can get it purer if I had more convenience and better materials. There ought to be some allowance for eight years' standing.—*Bolton-le-Moors.* JOSEPH JONES.

[We have carefully tested the specimen sent, and find that it contains *no trace* of the metal thallium. The metal which Mr. Jones has forwarded is one which is capable of practical application; and the details of the mode by which he has obtained it from sulphur residue will be very generally interesting, as will also a statement of the percentage he obtains. Mr. Jones's metal, to judge from the specimen sent, will be readily saleable at 20*l.* per ton at present; we do not admit that "the full knowledge of its uses and properties will be the work of a few years to come;" and as it would be classically described as *plumbum vulgaris*, we believe that the lead ores of Derbyshire would be found a more abundant source of supply than the refuse from a sulphuric acid works, unless, indeed, Mr. Jones has been accustomed to use galena as a substitute for mundic. This ingot of *lead* has, no doubt, been obtained with difficulty by Mr. Jones, as it does not much exceed the eighth of an ounce in weight.—ED. *M. J.*]

DIVIDENDS PAID ON CALLS IN ARREAR.

SIR,—Are you aware that it is at present customary to pay defaulters dividends on arrears of calls? If not, I am sure you will permit me to make a few remarks, with the view, if possible, to prevent the perpetuating of such a manifestly unjust system. There are few, I think, who will deny that every shareholder in a public company is entitled to his fair proportion of profit, according to the number of shares that he may hold, and it certainly appears to me to be equally obvious that all shares which, according to the company's deed of partnership, rank equal should commence to receive dividends at the same time; but, although these truths are not denied by anyone, defaulters succeed in getting a dividend of 25 per cent. upon their arrears of call, whilst those who pay promptly are employing their capital to develope the enterprise for the mutual advantage of themselves and the said defaulters. As this assertion may need some little explanation, I shall endeavour to give it, and trust that it may, at least, be the means of removing an odious anomaly.

Although by no means rich, I am a pretty considerable holder of shares in public companies, and, upon principle, have at all times studiously taken care to pay my calls as soon as made; the extent, however, to which I am rewarded may be judged of thus—I am a holder of shares in thirteen companies, conducted by boards of directors, and in a colliery company, where there are only nine partners, and which may, consequently, be considered almost a private concern. The aggregate amount of the capital called up in the thirteen companies in question is 420,000*l.*, and I have ascertained from careful investigation that the sum expended upon plant and machinery is 318,760*l.* The number of shareholders is 14,680, not more than one-half of whom pay their calls until they are compelled to do so by the lawyers, the inevitable consequences being that the companies are always in debt; that whenever additional machinery is required there is three months delay in getting it, and that the general prospects of the undertakings are blighted.

The amount expended in postage alone in sending applications for calls in arrear has exceeded 100*l.*, and the extra work for clerks may, I should think, be fairly put down at twice that amount, or 200*l.* This, be it remembered, is before the lawyer has had anything to do in the matter. Perhaps, half the defaulters pay under this treatment, but even then there still remains 105,000*l.* worth of arrears for the lawyers to recover. This is seldom done at a cost of less than 10 per cent. to the company (directors well know that it is positively profitable to get in calls by allowing the shareholders 5 per cent. per month for prompt payment), which upon the amount mentioned would be no less than 10,500*l.* But even these heavy items do not represent the whole expenses to which defaulters put the companies. I know that in the case of the colliery with which I am connected the exercise of the ready-money system secures us an economy of 6 or 7 per cent. (taking into account the facilities it gives us for choosing our market, as well as the "discounts for cash" actually deducted), but even putting it at only 5 per cent., the difference between the amount that has been paid for plant and material in the thirteen companies mentioned, and the amount that would have sufficed had ready money been at command, will be found to be within a few pounds of 16,000*l.* By summarising these facts, we shall find the absolute loss incurred by the companies through the shortcomings of the defaulters:—

Discounts not realised	£15,938	
Postage of applications	100	
Extra service of clerks	200	
Legal expenses	10,500=	£26,738

Now, the defaulters' stake in the undertakings being only 210,000*l.*, it follows that the loss entailed upon the company (26,738*l.*) by their non-payment would more than suffice to pay them 12½ per cent. upon their entire investment. This 12½ per cent. is really equal to a dividend of that amount paid to the defaulters upon their calls in arrear, whilst those who pay promptly are compelled to lose 12½ per cent. discount, because they pay ready money; consequently, the defaulter is 25 per cent. better off than he who pays, for the defaulter not only saves his 12½ per cent. discount, but gets 12½ per cent. dividend to boot.

I am aware that it may be argued that as the payment of calls does not generally take place in a single year, this percentage taken at per annum would be reduced, but we must remember that the proportion of injustice inflicted upon those who *do* pay remains the same; and that even leaving the question of justice and injustice out of consideration, the facts which I have adduced, and the results which I have shown, prove that if companies making calls could ensure receiving the full amount of those calls as soon as made it would only be necessary to ask the shareholders for 18s. for every 1*l.* now called, or in other words 10 per cent. less capital would do the same amount of work. Surely this is a state of affairs which should not longer be permitted to exist. CLERICUS.

Mayfield, July 20.

THE PROFITS OF MINING.

SIR,—I was much gratified to observe the favourable comparison you were enabled to draw between financial associations and mining companies, but still I think that, after all, mining being a far more speculative investment than financial operations, where the party making the investment usually takes care to see that he has a fair and tangible security for the money staked, the two classes of enterprise can scarcely be considered to come within the same category. We well know that mining can be most profitably conducted by those who thoroughly understand it, and hence it is that we so frequently observe persevering men of limited means rapidly rise to affluence; they are masters of the business they are engaged in, and, consequently, meet with success. I have known instances in which 500 to 600 per cent. per annum has been realised by mining, the consequence being that men commencing with a few hundreds have in a short time become millionaires; this, however, has been where the speculator has either been able himself to judge correctly of the merits of a mine, or where he has been guided by competent advisers.

The general community are compelled to rely upon the judgment of others, and from false economy they often meet with losses, which cause them to decry mining, to the obvious prejudice of a most important branch of our national industry. In your article last week you speak of the improbability of a financial association realising 100,000*l.* a year profit, but I think your readers will admit that with a capital of 10,000,000*l.* embarked in sound dividend, or even good progressive mines, the profit would be more nearly 1,000,000*l.* than 100,000*l.* per annum, for 10 per cent. is a very moderate profit in mining, and it is well known that the larger the capital embarked the larger is the percentage of profit obtained upon the amount invested. From this you will see that you would have been perfectly justified in recommending mining as one of the most profitable channels in which financial associations could employ their capital, provided they select really trustworthy agents to guide them: by such a course far more than 100,000*l.* per annum might be secured (which would suffice to pay 10 per cent. to the shareholders) upon every 1,000,000*l.* embarked, an amount which I do not think will be realised by any financial association unconnected with mining.

All that the capitalist requires to make mining his favourite investment is to be sure that he will obtain a minimum fixed interest upon his outlay, with the chance of enormous bonuses obtained at present; a sound financial association could secure him all he desires. J. C. T.

Lanivet, July 22.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

SIR,—The slate stratification, as I have already stated in my other communications to your Journal, lies within a certain boundary on north and south. On the north side lies a stratum of grey rock, which resembles the slate seam in formation, joints, and splits, similar to bastard slate. Northward of this body no trace of a slate vein has been discovered. On the south limits of the slate stratum is found a peculiar body, commonly called a silk slate vein, which is mistaken by speculators for a profitable vein. In relation to this lies the green slate vein; a large amount has been spent on this seam, the colour being scarce, and acceptable in the market, but there never has been any opening of the green vein that realises one-half of the money spent in operations. I may say that this vein is deficient in purity and substance requisite to form proper slates, and so imperfect, that the few that are made of the rock will cost ten times the value they will gain in the market. A single instance yet has not transpired which can prove the contrary to what has been stated. I shall proceed to make a few remarks on another vein, southward of the green vein already mentioned. We often find deviations, infraction, and corruption in the different veins, which it is generally considered were caused by volcanic action; I shall offer a few remarks on this point in another letter. Southward, after driving through the veins alluded to, we come to a small thickness of similar granite as we described on the north side, then the shale; this very extensive body traverses through the country in similar direction as the slate stratification. Within a distance of the Cambrian veins, we perceive at Llanberis a slate concern worked, which produces a small quantity of inferior slates. Although this is situated in Llanberis, yet it is not of the Cambrian vein, the quality, colour, and appearance of the slates are so different to those made from the right rock, that any man of common sense could at once perceive it; these slates are of a dark colour, soft in quality, dull in sound, scaly in split, with red marks of metallic rust; this proves the quality, which resembles the shale, with the difference that there is here and there a fair cleavage to be discovered, and a few good-looking slates, very similar to the silk and green veins I have before described. Close to this opening there is an extensive copper lode, which also follows the slate vein at a distance, and is worked upon at Drwsy Coed and Simdda Dylluan, and has been proved at Pennant Valley.

In connection with the shale there are several veins resembling a kind of slate, and a great many have spent a large amount of money in order to prove them at different places. The next seam to the copper which has any appearance of slate is the vein usually designated at Castell Cidwen, at the side of Quellyn Lake; an experiment is proceeded with now, and a small quantity of slates have been made there, which are of a dark green colour. The next of this vein we find at Talymegnedd Uchaf Mountain, Nantlle Vale; the same seam runs to Pennant Vale district, and worked upon at Plas Pennant for the purpose of trial. Next comes the Moelfre Slate Quarry, the surface of which surpasses all the others on this vein. The work already done has made a very satisfactory proof, and the quarry is now producing a fair quantity of good marketable slates; these are the same in colour, quality, and cleavage as those before mentioned at Castell Cidwen. On the same vein is the Hendre Ddu Slate Quarry, now working. Southward, on the same vein, is the Snowdon Quarry, which produces some good slates, a little darker in colour than those alluded to; the cleavage is more uniform, the quality superior, and more marketable. The next quarry on this vein is the Bwlchddcilor, which was opened some years since, and abandoned in consequence of the rock proving unconvertable into slates as the trial was proceeded downwards. Next to this there is a small quarry worked, which has a very promising appearance; this has produced a few very good slates. Both of these veins are stratified in the middle of soft shale, which in some places looks almost like slate; this has often been mistaken by speculators for the profitable rock, and who have spent their money in opening quarries where there was really no slate rock existing. South of these veins we come upon an irregular body of some kind of bastard slate, which is interrupted by dykes, granites, and other irregularities; in some places we find it narrow and small, in others large and more extensive. We find a test on the said body has been made at Cwmllan, Beddgelert, also at Isallt Pennant, and further south a much larger test at Gorsedda Quarry, and westward at Cricceth. The last vein alluded to does not possess the appearance, the quality, nor the slightest prospects of ever being a paying and profitable concern, but on the contrary.

Between these veins named, to the north of Festiniog, lies an extensive bastard slate formation, which traverses from the district of Glangwynant, Beddgelert westward, and over to the other side of the river to Pontrhyddwyn, near Tremadoc. On the range mentioned there have been several experiments tried at a considerable expense—namely, those of Gerynt Quarry and Brondanwy Slate Quarry, which are a complete failure, and resulted in a considerable loss to the proprietors. Notwithstanding the absolute demonstration which has been shown from the tests already made, I have seen a report printed, as it stated, by one of the most competent quarry managers in North Wales, and whose judgment seems high in the estimation of English capitalists and speculators; he confidently states that this deposition of slate vein he considers to be almost as extensive as the great slate vein of Bethesda Quarry, which belongs to the Hon. Col. Pennant; and to the Llanberis Quarries, which belong to Mr. Assheton Smith, and possessing the same facilities and advantages as those alluded to. Such assertions are clear to all practical men as out of the question, and quite unworthy of belief; the ground in itself, as well as the tests already made, are a much better evidence of the state of the property than any report than can be made for the sake of inducing capitalists to purchase and spend money; for, if the quarry manager had believed what he was reporting, I have no doubt he would have been but too glad to take such advantageous speculation, as it would have been one of the most remunerative concerns in the principality. Any man who is accustomed to slate quarries, and who knows the disposition of the strata, will concur with me in the above opinion. We now leave the vertical slate veins, and next come the Silurian slate veins of Festiniog. The first of these we discover on the flat of the Vale of Croesor; this vein lies similar in position to those of Festiniog Quarry, and very different to all the veins before mentioned. The Croesor Slate Quarry has lately been opened, and produces a quantity of very good slates. These veins traverse through the country at some different points to the others, upon which I intend making a few remarks another time. I believe I am right in saying that several quarries on this seam have been opened for upwards of half a century, and are, according to their size and extent, some of the best paying concerns in North Wales. There are a great number now in full work.

I am informed that one quarry has lately been purchased for the sum of 120,000*l.* This proves the value of a good slate quarry, where indifferent ones are dear as a gift; but let it be understood there are several unsuccessful concerns at Festiniog, and not worth spending money upon, as well as elsewhere. Southward we have an extensive tract of land to travel before we come to a kind of slab vein, which is situated on the side of a hill near Trawsfynydd. The only prospect of slate rock is near the road from Trawsfynydd to Dolgelly, which is a very narrow vein, about 5 yards thick, of a purple colour, slightly spotted, similar in quality to the Cambrian veins, but lies on granite, which dips into the ground like the Festiniog veins. There are few signs of slate rock from the vein last mentioned to the sea shore between Barmouth and Harlech. Some years since there was a quarry opened, called Cefn Cam, the appearance of which is anything but satisfactory and regular, as the veins run differently on the sea coast to the Cambrian stratification; these veins in some places run from north to south, and a large seam can be seen, on which an immense amount has been spent in operations, but so far they have been unsuccessful, as the vein is so imperfect as to render only small inferior slates. We now leave these small veins, and traverse the great gold land at Dolgelly to Cadar Idris, where there is a quarry worked which produces a few slates of dark colour, and inferior quality. Westward is Gwanns Slate Quarry, on the left from Dolgelly to Talyllyn. This has been worked for many years by different parties, but its produce is not sufficient to pay the expenses. We come next to the celebrated Aberllyfenny slate and slab veins, which are the last stratification, but far from being the least. Cambrian Eryr.

THE GOLD LODES OF WALES.

Sir,—The existence of gold in Wales is now an historical fact, and there can be little doubt but that in a short time we shall have to chronicle the weekly returns of gold from Wales, as we now do the Californian and Australian consignments. Although the returns from Wales are not likely to be so large as those before mentioned, nevertheless the supplies from Wales will, in all probability, be as lasting as either. From the fact that the gold lodes of Wales being primitively, geologically, and naturally at home as the mountains that hold them, and maintain as natural a geological position as Cornwall does with her holding of those lead, copper, and tin lodes that attracted the enterprise of the ancients, with their then most venturous spirit of navigation, to our (with respect to them most difficult and distant) isles. The position of the Californian and Australian gold is altogether different from these; indeed it is very doubtful whether there is a gold mine in Australia at all, the gold there being in an horizontal position, and among an immense deposit of debris, which it is fair to suppose is the result of the washings of the great Indian mountains, which for thousands of years have been subject to the liquidation and cleansings of the annual Indian rains; whereas the gold of Wales is where it primitively was in the lodes and in the estuaries, and where, in all probability, it might have remained for another century, but for the simple incident, about four years ago, that a few casual remarks were made by a thorough practical observer of minerals, well experienced in their associations in the earth, who happened to be staying at the Ship Hotel, Dolgelly, for the purpose of proving an iron mine adjacent, not by mining only, but by taking and testing a hundred tons to the South Wales Ironworks, where he himself turned those black stones into excellent iron, surprising the Welsh ironmasters, but delighting the people of Merionethshire. It will be remembered that, about ten years ago, there was a wild and speculative rush to Dolgelly—to the gold mines; but, like other speculative passions, either from a want of experience or the absence of real and serious mining development, the speculation soon evaporated, and the locality was rather injured than benefitted, owing to the premature abandonment of its mines. This gentleman, who, after establishing these great iron mines, and inducing some of the first ironmasters of South Wales to aid and direct the further development of them, remarked in the Ship Hotel, Dolgelly, that the existence of gold in quantity near Dolgelly was unquestionable, and he said he had not seen gold mines anywhere looking better for practical results, if the mining experience were sufficient and the management strictly commercial.

This gentleman observed that these gold deposits were as legitimate as those of North Carolina, where the African could always, by a day's labour, bring home to his master from one-half dollar to three dollars per diem.

The observations made by this gentleman were canvassed in London and elsewhere very much at that time, and the consequence was these gold mines were never forgotten, but have again attracted attention, and, I am very glad to say, have this time been opened with very different results to the people of the locality from what they were last, many of them having made fortunes by them, and still continue to realise great benefits from their establishment, which, it is reasonable to hope, this is time upon a permanent foundation, for nothing injures a country more than establishing a mining field, whether it be gold or anything else, upon an ephemeral basis. M. F.

THE WELSH GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

Sir,—The profuse and reckless expenditure at most of the Welsh gold mines is sometimes commented on by your correspondents; but now that the returns of gold we were led to expect do not make their appearance it demands the serious attention of shareholders. A short time since we had a host of gold extractors, who amused themselves by aspersing each other in the Journal; but all these appear to have dwindled away, and have left the field to Mr. Mosheimer. His detractors, however, make such statements that it is difficult to arrive at the real truth of what is actually being done. Is there not a single individual who can lay a fair, candid, and unbiassed statement before the public of the present state of things at Dolgelly? I paid a visit to the place more than three months since, and went to see several of the mines. At Cefn Coch two of Mr. Mosheimer's machines were at work. Have they continued so up to the present time? If so, where is the gold that ought to be returned? Suppose they crushed 1 ton each per day, or (say) during the time 10 tons per week, that would amount to 120 tons. This amount of stuff could be obtained, and the small Britten machinery proved that it averaged 3 ozs. to the ton; therefore, some 200 or 300 ozs. of gold ought to have been received at the offices of the company. Mr. Moshiemer's pans at Cwmheisian were to have been at work in February. They are not so. How is this? Month since the machinery was on the ground, and a shed in the course of erection to receive it. The mismanagement there must be very gross. A month or six weeks ought to have sufficed for their erection. In the same mine a great stir was made about Mitchell's machinery. This appears to have failed; but the why and wherefore is not mentioned. All these circumstances may be explained away; but without explanation they look very black. At East Clogau a large amount has been spent; but what has been done for it? They have been driving, driving, driving for a long time, and always expecting something wonderful; but it never comes to hand. At the Cambrian, with all the host of talent that has been employed, they have done nothing. At Clogau returns ceased for months, while they were erecting the new machinery. Common sense would have suggested that dirty water should not have been thrown away until clean had actually been obtained. The glitter of gold caused absolutely fabulous amounts to be paid for setts, and now causes equally fabulous amounts to be paid for the services of directors, of secretaries, engineers, agents, assayers, captains, and hosts of other officials. In the county of Cornwall economy is made a science, and the useful check of shareholders employing independent inspecting agents acts as a strong corrective to extravagance. This is a main feature wanting in Wales, and, consequently, shareholders cannot obtain candid information of the actual position of affairs. Because they know not whom to employ, they think whoever they send should know all about it; but unless they send to Australia such an agent cannot be found. It is not an inspection of the prospects of the mine that is only wanted, but whether the work done is a *quid pro quo* for the capital expended. Any Cornish captain will ascertain all that is wanted, and I would strongly advise shareholders to mutually subscribe towards a fund for employing two or three of the most eminent Cornish mine agents to inspect and report on the various mines now at work. The expense would be too heavy for one shareholder, therefore it should be done by several. That it would be the means of saving hundreds, nay thousands, of pounds by the various companies is the candid opinion of a bitten—

Goldseeker.

LEGITIMATE MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Sir,—Mr. Matthew Francis seems determined to make the question of legitimate mining in Cardiganshire personal, for, instead of replying to my strictures upon his report of the Havan Mines, he abuses your correspondent, whom he certainly does not know; and it, therefore, follows, as a matter of course, that all he says about "C. T." is pointless. I cannot, however, descend to personalities, although Mr. Matthew Francis must *feel* that anyone who has lived in South Wales for 20 years, as I have done, and takes a lively interest in its material resources, could say some severe and pungent things of Mr. Matthew Francis, which would make him wince. But I forbear. All I want is to put an end to the over-valuing of mines in Wales, and by laughing at the scientific vagaries and absurdities of a pretentious class of mine agents, to shame them into silence on subjects beyond their reach.

Mr. Matthew Francis should write with more caution, and a greater regard for truth. There is hardly a sentence in his last letter free from some inaccuracy or misstatement. Even his historical allusion is a travesty upon the fact; but admitting its truth, it is twisted into a meaning which it cannot bear. If he refers to "Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons," he will find that Canute was not guilty of the "temerity" he charges him with, but, that to rebuke his flattering courtiers, he showed them that "the restless waves would not obey him." Besides, Canute was *not carried away* by the *current*. This, *en passant*, is merely to prove how easy it is for persons to get into the habit of looking at facts obliquely, and writing at random. Then, again, in the same sentence, he says, if "C. T." had praised my reports as the most scientific and skilful of the day, he could not better have *filled* the *share lists* of *all* the mines that I have reported on." Allow me, Sir, in all seriousness, to ask Mr. Matthew Francis if he really has the "temerity" to make this statement in earnest, in face of the indignant shareholders of West Silver Bank, North Hafod, Great Darren, Abernant, East Bronfloyd, and other mines? Mr. Matthew Francis knew well, when he wrote the sentence, that these mines are not quoted in any authorised share list; and further, that they are in difficulties, caused by the over-valuing, the vague, the "unscientific" reports which I condemn. Mr. Francis ought to be ashamed of himself for daring to assert that *all* the mines he has reported on have their *share lists filled*. How long, Sir, shall the mining interests of Wales be permitted to suffer from such damning reports? This question is not for Mr. Matthew Francis, but for the public who are fleeced—for the country whose prosperity is crushed by them.

In the next sentence Mr. Francis says, "Havan, of which he ('C. T.') complains so much." Surely, it is unnecessary for me to tell your readers that I have carefully avoided expressing any opinion about the Havan Mines—nay, I have done more more, for at the outset I used these words—"I am bound to add, in all honesty, that I have nothing to say against the Havan Mines, which I have not inspected, but I am told they deserve a more scientific and reliable report than Mr. Francis has given." How, then, can Mr. Matthew Francis assert that I *complain* of the mines? I accused him, and I now accuse him, of writing a vague, imperfect, and "unscientific" report upon the Havan Mines, and also of over-valuing them. This grave charge has nothing whatever to do with the condition and prospects of the mines. I contend that I have proved my case, for there is no defence; and instead of arguing, Mr. Francis abuses me and praises himself. It is true that he has sent a "piece of trap," as he calls it, to your office, but I have not seen it; and if you sent it me, I should require proof that it was taken from Havan. Mr. Francis, however, assumes that I "know precious little about it," because De la Beche says it "is difficult to give names to some of the varieties of trap and greenstone." Your readers can appreciate the force of such reasoning, and the accuracy and fulness of Mr. Francis's knowledge in using the words "trap and greenstone" in such a manner. But, I assure him I am not perplexed in the least, simply because I do not wish to give any new names to the various kinds of igneous rock. Thanks to Cotta, Daubeny, D'Archial, Durocher, Krumann, and other great men whose works are, no doubt, at Mr. Matthew Francis's finger's end, it is comparatively easy to arrange the igneous rocks of Wales according to the recognised classification. But, he says, "'C. T.' confesses his ignorance, when he states that the trap rock I sent up is probably a piece of grauwacke." I must, Sir, protest against being thus misrepresented—I had almost said wilfully misrepresented—at any rate, culpably misrepresented. What I stated was, "that an intelligent and honest mine agent"—I use the exact words—"whose opinion even Mr. Matthew Francis might respect, assures me that he has carefully inspected these mines, and that he saw no igneous rock there; and, further, that he believes Mr. Francis takes what is generally known by miners as grauwacke for igneous rock. As I write anonymously I *must not express an opinion*." These are my exact words; and yet Mr. Francis asserts that I call his trap grauwacke. Let us, however, see from what has already occurred if we can find out what this rock is, assuming what Mr. Francis has said about it to be correct. Trap, of course, is a generic term, but Mr. Francis uses it as synonymous with porphyry; and in describing the Haven rock, he says it "is a crystalline rock of great hardness," and then argues that it must, therefore, be porphyry. Now, it is abundantly clear, if Mr. Francis has given a true mineralogical description of this rock, that it is not porphyry. Crystallisation and hardness are not enough to make it porphyry; and no one who knows what porphyry is would describe it as such, especially when the nature of the rock is disputed. Perhaps I had better at once tell Mr. Francis that the characteristic and indispensable feature in porphyry is its detached crystals; or, to use the words of a popular text-book, "When single detached crystals are disseminated through a compact base, or large crystals through a fine-grained base, the rock is said to be porphyritic."

"The little anecdote about the Merlin Hill," says Mr. M. Francis, "is simply an innocent little invention of his ("C. T.") showing." Passing by the miserable English of this sentence, deliberately accusing me of an untruth, which Mr. Francis calls innocent, I must assure your readers that what I stated is strictly true. I repeat it—Mr. Matthew Francis, when visiting the Merlin Hill and Pantyglelen Mines, to report upon them, described Merlin's Hill (a stratified sedimentary rock to its summit) as an "outburst of trap." He was laughed at by some, others pitied his ignorance and vanity, and for some time it was the common talk in the town amongst those who were either interested in mining or geology. But, then, I write anonymously, and must authenticate what I assert; and, amongst others, Mr. C. D. Timmins, of Carmarthen (whom Mr. Francis refers to in his letter), authorises me to state that Mr. Francis told him and others that Merlin's Hill was trap rock, and to illustrate the nature of the "igneous outburst" he drew a rough diagram of the hill. So much for Mr. Matthew Francis's veracity.

I could in this manner go through every sentence in Mr. Francis's letter, but I will not condescend to any further personality. I am ready to discuss mines and mining reports, but not men. If Mr. Francis wishes to get at the truth, let him eschew those personalities which he drags into every discussion in which he takes part. For myself, I shall not again notice anything which he says about "C. T.," but he may depend upon it that I shall vigilantly watch the reports of mine agents on Welsh mines, and when needful I will speak out plainly what I think. C. T.

Carmarthen, July 22.

LEGITIMATE MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Sir,—I am much surprised at some statements made by Captain M. Francis in his letter under this heading, in reply to that of "C. T.," and with your kind permission I will put a few questions to him. He writes thus—"I am glad to add that the mines that I am connected with in Cardiganshire are most prosperous. I have been *universally fortunate* in selecting mines, whether in Cardiganshire or in Cornwall." I first wish to ask Capt. Francis where the number of rich mines are situated that he so frequently lauds himself as being connected with when brought into a paying state? or, to use the captain's own words, "I can refer to quite a number of mines in Cardiganshire giving cent. per cent. profits, the profits of which date their origin at the time I was connected with the principal agency of them." What ungrateful companies these must have been to dispense with the services of Capt. Francis, after doing what he says he did! How or in which way was it brought about? Then, again, I wish to ask Capt. Francis what mines he is at present connected with that are so very prosperous? I know, or fancy I know, all the mines he is connected with in Cardiganshire, and I hope he will excuse my doubting the ascertion that the operations are successful, or likely to be so; and as to his being *universally fortunate* in selecting mines in Cardiganshire, I ask Capt. Francis how many unsuccessful mines has he opened in that county? and, taking the Devil's Bridge as a centre, and within a radius of 10 or 12 miles, how many mines has he opened that never have, or never will, return one penny for the money expended? And has he any idea of the amount of money that has been squandered away in these various undertakings?

Capt. Thomas advises "C. T." to go to Cardiganshire and consult the people there as to the truth of his various statements; and that he will then find that he (Capt. Francis) is not often wrong in his mining predictions. On the contrary, I would advise "C. T." to stay at home, as the opinion he at present seems to hold of Captain Francis certainly would not be improved by a tour of enquiry through the mining districts of Cardiganshire; and, as I have been a resident in the county for the last 18 months, I may be supposed to know something of what has transpired here. I trust Capt. Francis, in justification of his various statements, will answer the few questions put as explicitly as possible—that is, if he is not too full of business. J. Naysmith.

Aberystwith, July 20.

GREAT WHEAL NEPTUNE.

Sir,—The old Wheal Neptune, 50 years ago, was regularly making about 20,000*l.* a year profit. This was from a course of ore worth 40*l.* per fm.; the outcrop, or oxydised upper surface, of an immense deposit of sulphuret of copper found to the west of the old engine-shaft. The lower portion of this deposit has never yet been worked. The geological formation of Old Neptune is analogous to that of all the great mines in the county, with this exception, that the trap-dyke upon which its metals depend only reaches the surface at Perran Cove and Boat Cove, and does not form an immense hill of rock, such as is formed in the Gwennap and Redruth districts; but as all this metallic formation is moved from below, and the seat of disturbance is sufficiently deep in every place to allow for the establishment of deep mines in the slates above, and, logically arguing, there is very little difference in the permanency and depth of these mines from those generated by the great granitic eruption of Carn Brea. It has been the fashion to take the sayings of the old theorists for granted, that the western mines will never make in depth. This was also said of Dolcoath. Until these fallacious predictions were exploded by the advance of science and practice they were faithfully believed in; in fact, it formed the faith of the district. Much of the absurd theories and prejudices of the world are giving way before practical experiment, and in a very short time, if we live, we shall hear it confessed that the Marazion district is as deep a metal-producing region as any other subject to the phenomena connected with the combination of the slates and crystalline, or, as they are sometimes called, the igneous rocks. But never mind whether there are igneous rocks or not; there are rocks that Cornish miners know sufficiently well from each other, and we are accustomed to attribute certain development of metals to their relative positions; and this is enough for the purpose we have in view—for contending that where the granite or elvan meets, lifts, traverses, or breaks the slates there is a sufficient depth for the formations of ore that will never be entirely exhausted by man. The Old Wheal Neptune lode runs parallel with this trap formation for nearly a mile, but the trap is best developed at Perran Carne, opposite the great course of grey ore, which I have alluded to as worth 40*l.* per fm.; and when Stephens's shaft is sunk—say to the 150—and levels driven westward at that depth, I expect the corresponding body to the grey, in the shape of sulphuret of copper, will be met with below; and, if it be cut out or be annihilated by sinking 300 fms. deeper, many miners of the modern school of thought will be seriously disappointed. The deposits of metal crop out along the back of the Old Wheal Neptune lode for upwards of a mile in length, opened to various depths by the means of 13 shafts. It appears to me that the best way to open this mine, and to gain the benefit of all the ore ground, is to track down the different deposits until they form one great body, when the profits will be large; and, from the nature of such formations in all countries, inexhaustible—that is, speaking with respect to the wants of man.

This can be most effectually done by sinking Stephens's and Trevellyan's shafts, throwing a flat-rod from the engine at Trevelyan's into Stephens's to the westward, and driving levels eastward and westward in depth. If both shafts were sunk 100 fms., that is 50 fms. each, the cost would not be above 2000*l.*, while ⅛ mile in length of ore ground would give 10,000*l.* worth of ore, at the most moderate calculation, for 1 fm. in depth. This, under a good system of mining, could be taken away every month, at a profit of one-fourth, or 2500*l.* per month, or 30,000*l.* per annum. This would restore Old Wheal Neptune to the position it ought to hold among the mines of the West, and place the profits in the same state that they were 50 years ago, when the engine was a mere automaton to what it is now, five times as expensive, but not one-third part as powerful, and the prices of mining machinery and materials were high in the extreme. I deem it an undisputable fact that a better time could not have been found for instituting works to cull up the treasures of Old Wheal Neptune than the present, and I have every reason to believe that with a little constancy and determination the operations of this company will result in a great success.—*July* 23. A Well-Wisher.

NEW BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

Sir,—In the *Mining Journal* of the 11th inst., a letter appeared, signed G. Francis, of Gawler, South Australia, in reply to the letter of Mr. J. Harris, inserted in the Journal of Feb. 21 last. Mr. Francis complains of Mr. Harris having stated in his letter, "that at a meeting held in London, on Aug. 23, 1862, I produced a letter from him (Mr. G. Francis), stating that, with an outlay of 500*l.*, he would ship to England a cargo of ore." I wish to do justice to both these gentlemen, and shall feel obliged by your insertion of this letter.

Mr. G. Francis, in a letter previously to the formation of the company, urged me, if I succeeded in disposing of the property, "to get money sent out at once to begin some work with (if only 500*l.*), and secure rights," &c. (these are his own words). No mention whatever was made in that or any other letter from Mr. Francis about sending a cargo of ore over for 500*l.* At the time Mr. Harris wrote the letter alluded to, Mr. Francis's letter was in my possession. A conversation on the subject had taken place in the board-room, and Mr. Harris made his statement from what had passed on the occasion. Only a few small samples of ore having been sent over, the directors wished that a small cargo of 10 or 20 tons should be shipped home. I certainly imagined, and so did the directors, that with 500*l.* sent out, a few tons of ore might have been sent over; this impression, coupled with Mr. Francis's request above-mentioned, led Mr. Harris into the error complained of—that a cargo of ore was to be sent home for 500*l.* by Mr. Francis and his friends.

Mr. Francis also complains of the insufficiency of Mr. Harris's explanations of what "happened" *after* the company was formed, and says—Who led the public to believe these mines were in full work? Who forged his (Mr. Francis's) name to the report referred to in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 18 last? Who supplied the untruthful statements contained in the company's prospectus? and, who got up the price of the shares? Now, I will answer these questions instead of Mr. Harris, and I can vouch for the accuracy of my replies.

The company never issued, or sanctioned the issuing of, any prospectus whatever. Before the company was formed Mr. T. Fuller (who, in fact, started the concern), on his own responsibility, and at his own expense, issued a prospectus embodying Mr. Francis's report upon the mines, and a letter from Professor Ansted, who kindly gave me his opinion of the samples of ore sent over. I never saw this prospectus, neither did anyone else connected with this company, till it was in print. As to who led the public to believe the mines were in full work, and as to the other questions Mr. Francis asks, I must refer him to the Journal, and the other papers he mentions for information. The directors have never inserted, or authorised the insertion, directly or indirectly, in the *Mining Journal*, or in any other paper, anything whether in the shape of reports or quotations of prices, but have felt much annoyance at their appearance, and, in fact, as Mr. Harris states in his letter of February last, "The directors, on having their attention called thereto, immediately gave notice that they did not emanate from the office, and they would not be held responsible for them."

With regard to what has "happened" *after* the company was formed, all I can say is that the directors merely transacted their ordinary business, the particulars of which have been duly recorded by the secretary. Nothing else has "happened," except a long correspondence with Messrs. Cave and Co.'s solicitors, and their agents in London, and except the annoyance consequent upon the unwarrantable abuse of the company by the colonial newspapers, charging the directors and company with acts they have never done, or attempted to do; the press alluded to being, it would seem, unable to distinguish between the acts of the company and the acts of interested persons. I should never have troubled myself about the property at all, except for the purpose of, as I thought, serving my friend Mr. Francis and his friend, in whom I had every confidence; and believing then, as I do now, from my long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Francis, his high talent and undoubted knowledge in such matters, that all his representations of the value, &c., of the property are entirely to be relied upon. G. Giles.

1, *Crown-court, London, July* 23.

PREMIUMS FOR SETTS—NANTEOS MINE.

Sir,—I observe at the meeting of this mining company in last week's Journal, Mr. Thomas Spargo said—"The company, *if it could be so called*, was originally divided into 50 shares, of 30*l.* each, for the purpose of completing the purchase of the property; but it had now been agreed to divide it into 4000 shares of 1*l.* each, as stated in the circular issued. The specific object of the present division of shares (50 of 30*l.* each) is to raise the required amount (1500*l.*) to complete the absolute purchase of the property." I wish to ask Mr. Spargo to whom is this 1500*l.* to be paid for the absolute purchase of the mine? As I was present at the auction in July, 1862, when Capt. Williams, acting for Mr. Spargo, bought the mine and materials of Abernant, now called Nanteos (for which the public had been previously asked to give the enormous sum of 10,000*l.* premium) for 70*l.* Mr. Spargo has to my knowledge paid something over 30*l.* since for a lease drawn in his name. To whom, then, I again ask, is this 1500*l.* to be paid? It was the unreasonable demands made that ruined the last company; and many of the poor workmen from that day to this have not been paid for several months' work done. This is another specimen of *legitimate mining in Cardiganshire*. J. Naysmith.

Aberystwith, July 20.

PELYN WOOD MINE—WINDING-UP.

Sir,—Through the representations and flattering prospects held out by the promoters of the Pelyn Wood Mine, I was induced to take some shares in that unfortunate concern. As the calls were made I regularly paid them up to Dec., 1860; but then, seeing how badly the business of the company was being conducted, I thought it was high time to have no more to do with the mine. I, therefore, wrote out a declaration (a form of which appeared in the Journal some few years back), stating that I abandoned all my interest in Pelyn Wood Mine from that date, and surrendered all benefit and profit that might up to that time belong to it. This notice was signed by me, and forwarded to Mr. Fuller, the secretary. From that time I had no notice of any meeting sent me, neither were any calls made on me, plainly showing that I was considered no longer a shareholder. Judge my surprise, therefore, Mr. Editor, when a few days since I received a notice from the Stannaries Court, at Truro, calling upon me to show cause why I should not be placed on the list of contributories on the winding-up of Pelyn Wood Mine. I immediately wrote to the Vice-Warden of the Court, stating facts, as above, and requesting him, on those grounds, to strike my name off the list. He writes me back this day to say—"That pursuant to section 200 of Companies Act, 1862, debts were contracted whilst I was a shareholder, which are still unpaid, and in respect to which I am liable."

Now, Sir, I cannot see the justice of this. I paid all demands made on me up to the very date on which I relinquished my shares in the mine, and if anything was owing it was the duty of the secretary to charge me with my just proportion, but which, of course, I supposed was included in the account brought forward at the meeting in Dec., 1860, when a call was made. It seems unreasonable to call upon me to pay in 1863 what ought to have been settled in 1860. Again, mention is made of the Companies Act, 1862; why, I ceased to be a shareholder two years before this. I should feel obliged, Mr. Editor, if some of your readers would give me their opinion of this matter, as I am determined to appeal against the decision of the Vice-Warden if possible, believing that I have been treated in a most unfair manner.—*July* 23. J. Bartlett.

MINING IN THE PLYMPTON DISTRICT, DEVON.

Sir,—Being interested in the welfare of mining enterprise, it is with much pleasure I have to record the great attention which is now given to this neighbourhood; this was formerly one of the richest tin districts in Devon, the old town of Plympton Earle (which before the passing of the Reform Bill returned two members to Parliament), having been a coinage town. Under the stimulus given to tin mining by the present price of that metal, and the new discoveries in these mines, we may now fairly expect this part to regain some of its former mining importance.

Wheal Mary Hutchens.—This valuable sett, which has been anxiously sought after for many years by a great number of mining companies, including the managing agents of the Devon Great Consols (Tavistock), but constantly refused, although large sums were offered for the sett to the late proprietor, has at length been granted to an influential company, very many of whom reside in the immediate neighbourhood, who feel great interest in its development. The mine is divided into 1000 shares, at 1-18th dues, to be worked on the Cost-book Principle, lease twenty-one years. The sett is very extensive, and adjoins Bottle Hill on the south, and East Bottle Hill on the east; the cross-courses of the former and the lodes of the latter run through the entire length of the sett. Five or six tin lodes have already been opened on for upwards of 200 fathoms in length, which look extremely well at so shallow a depth, and they will soon be cut in the deep adit level, when great results may be very fairly anticipated. Beyond this, on the north side of the sett, I was much pleased with an enormous copper lode, which has been opened on for several fathoms in length, within 2 feet of the surface; its equal I have never yet seen in any part of the two western counties, it ranges from 4 to 5 feet in width, composed of mundic, friable spar, with spots of copper, turning out rocks of 500 lbs. weight each. I find the mine can be worked at a low cost, the ground being good for driving purposes, little machinery being required, as the whole can be worked by deep adit levels, water power being available to the extent of 70 or 80 feet in height. Time forbids more than to say, in conclusion, that from all I have seen and heard from the various shareholders in the locality, there is every reason to suppose that Wheal Mary Hutchens will in a very short time become a rich dividend-paying mine, by a very small outlay.—*Plymouth, July* 21. An Observer.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

No very material change has taken place in the Mining Share Market during the past week, which remains depressed; but there have been more enquiries for many of the leading dividend and progressive mines from quarters likely to result in business; consequently, the present dulness may be considered only temporary, especially as the metal market continues in a more encouraging and active state.

Devon Great Consols have been in request, but shares are rather scarce at buyer's prices——Wheal Seton and East Basset have been dealt in; prices have fluctuated very much in the latter.——Stray Parks have been done at advanced rates, attended with slight fluctuations.——Clifford and Cook's Kitchen continue in fair request, and many bargains in each effected, and generally firm at present quotations.——East Carn Breas have receded, and are offered at lower rates.——South Carn Breas are very quiet; buyers only at nominal prices.——West Frances and West Tolgus find buyers at lower rates.——West Chivertons continue in fair demand; the sale of lead ore for the month is given at 1891*l.*——Great South Tolgus are remarkably dull, and buyers scare at minimum prices.——East Grenville and Wheal Grenville have been dealt in at nominal figures.——North Downs, North Buller, and North Crofty have been done at lower rates.——Great North Downs and North Treskerby have changed hands at nominal prices.——North Roskear and Roskearnowth have been offered at lower rates, and continue heavy.——Great Wheal Busy are being enquired for, the mine having improved, and likely to advance.——Wheal Kittys (St. Agnes) advanced very considerably, but have since been more freely offered at lower rates.——East Rosewarnes appear to be a little firmer, still there has been little done, although the mine is looking better.——Wheal Harriets have receded, and freely offered at lower prices.——Margery and Gurlyn have been done at nominal figures.

Providence and Margaret have been rather quiet, and the dealings were at lower prices.——Wheal Grylls and East Wheal Grylls have been in fair request at present quotations.——Basset and Grylls are in better demand, without any corresponding advance.——Sithney and Carnmeals have receded, and are offered at lower figures.——Wendron Consols are quiet for the present.——Wheal Tremaynes have been in good demand, and likely to further improve from the enquiries made.——Great Wheal Fortunes have been less firm.——Grambler and St. Aubyn are offered at lower rates.——Pedn-an-dreas have changed hands, and more in request.——South Caradons have been in demand.——East Caradons have, as usual, been largely dealt in, both for "time" and cash, at improved rates. On Wednesday they suddenly advanced, and immediately after receded, being influenced by market operations.——Marke Valley, Glasgow Caradon, and West Caradon have been dealt it at [illegible] mum prices.——Ludcotts have fluctuated a little, but left off weaker.——Gonamena and Craddock Moor find buyers at nominal prices.——Trelawny and Mary [illegible] have a lower tendency.——Herodsfoot are firmer, there being buyers at present prices.——New Wheal Marthas have been in good request, and likely to advance very considerably.——East Wheal Russell and Wheal Edward have been enquired for.——Gawtons are also sought for at nominal prices.——Chebors have advanced, and notwithstanding the scarcity of shares for delivery, they are offered at lower rates for time.——Bottle Hills have been freely dealt in at present prices.

East Caradon.—The sale of 503 tons (computed) of ore at Truro yesterday realised 2873*l.* 16s. 6d. Although not quite so much as anticipated, yet it is more than probable that the overweight will make the sale fully 3000*l.* for the month. There have been improvements in some of the ends during the past week, especially in the 70 east and west on the caunter lode, and also in the 70 west, new lode. The following is from the official report:—The caunter lode, 50 east, is worth 9*l.* per fm.; 60 east, 20*l.* per fm. (very little ground has been driven here during the week); 70 east, 18*l.* per fm.; 70 west, 15*l.* per fm.—New Lode: 70 east, 18*l.*; and 70 west, 12*l.* per fm.——Marke Valley ores, computed at 510 tons, realised 1248*l.* 12s.

Ludcott and Wrey Consols.—By the financial statement presented to the shareholders at the late meeting there is every reason to apprehend that the opinions made public some short time since respecting the true financial position of the mines are not devoid of truth. It is obvious that the last dividend, of 600*l.*, was paid when a heavy debt was lying against the mine, and the merchants' bills passed at the last meeting have not been paid; and, although a credit balance of 423*l.* 8s. 6d. is carried forward, there are evidently large claims which, if discharged, would make the debit a very serious item. It is rather remarkable that at almost every account large sums are deducted for over calculations of the value of ores previously sold. These and several other charges in the accounts, which are only known to the management, have been the cause, and afforded the opportunity, of many of the largest shareholders shifting the burden of calls upon the backs of the more distant proprietary, who will in all probability have to prepare for a call of 10s. per share, to bring the mine into an efficient monetary position, unless some unexpected discovery takes place. But the curtailment of the monthly expenditure is more than likely to obviate making of discoveries.

Gunnis Lake Mine, locally known as Clitter's Adit, continues to look remarkably well, both for copper and tin. The adit has been driven upwards of 500 fathoms, and in course of that drivage has laid open thirteen lodes, and is now within a few fathoms of cutting one of the old Gunnis Lake lodes, which mine, about fifty years since, returned upwards of 200,000*l.* profit. About eighteen months since, in developing the great Bonny lode, large quantities of tin were discovered; an engine-shaft has been sunk, and is now within 9 fms. of the adit; levels have been driven, and many thousand pounds worth of tin has been laid open. To render the same marketable, a 26-in. rotatory steam-engine is about to be erected, which will drive thirty-six heads of stamps, and they calculate on returning from 8 to 9 tons of black tin monthly, the stone being very rich. A steam-engine, of sufficient power to work the mine efficiently, is also to be erected at the shaft. Several of the lodes have been but partially opened; No. 3 lode was briefly driven upon last week, and a fine course of copper discovered. There is little doubt but that this mine, when brought into proper working order, will prove one of the greatest mines in the eastern district. The mine is in a few hands, consequently the development of this extensive and valuable sett is not so rapid as desirable, as I believe the profits only are applied to carrying on the operations, rendering it a self-supporting mine.——Hawkmoor is situated immediately to the east, several of the above lodes traversing this sett, especially the tin lode, which is so productive in

Gunnis Lake, and there is every reason to believe that if an adequate outlay were made, that some valuable and important discoveries would be made. The mine is looking better both for copper and tin.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—Active operations towards the development of the course of copper ore lately discovered have been resumed, and will be carried on with vigour. The sinking of the engine-shaft, and other requisite workings, suspended until the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, commenced by some defaulting shareholder, were decided. The petition came on for hearing on Saturday week, when the Master of the Rolls dismissed the motion with very little ceremony, with costs. This movement on the part of the petitioners will no doubt prove a very expensive experiment.

SILVER VEIN.—The prospects of this mine are of a very encouraging nature, and from the change and general character of the ground, there is every reason to expect some important discovery in a short time. The shaft is down below the 40, the opening of which level is looked to with great interest: the lode is in a channel of highly mineralised ground, with numerous leaders, or branches, dipping towards the lode, and these, more or less carrying rich stones of lead, are indications of pleasing results. They have about 400*l.* worth of ore at surface preparing for sale, which is two months' work.

ST. JUST CONSOLS: The lode in Guide shaft continues large, and impregnated with tin throughout, one half of which is only being taken down. The deep adit, which is being driven towards the shaft, is highly mineralised. Other places are looking very encouraging, and the surface operations are going on with spirit. Some of the dressing machinery will be ready for working this week.——EAST ROSEWARNE is reported to have improved in the engine-shaft, and present appearances indicative of further improvement.——WERDRON CONSOLS: At Hill's shaft they have recently cut into a lode in the 90 east, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The most productive portion of the mine at present on the engine-lode is Bishop's shaft, the 62 east being worth 13*l.* per fathom; the 52 east is valued at 12*l.*; the winze is worth 12*l.* per fathom. In both the eastern and western ends other places continue much the same. The stopes in the 42 are worth 8*l.* and 9*l.* per fathom, and taken away at 5*l.* The balance against the mine appears to be 1079*l.* 18s., and a call of 20s. per share made. JAMES LANE.

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. Thomas Treloar reports that the produce for April is the largest yet extracted, being 2018 oitavas; the produce for the previous month amounting to 1636 oits. The operations are being carried on with vigour, and the appearance of the lode is all that could be wished.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The directors have advices from Mr. Henry Steele, dated Cape Town, June 20. The *Ada Letitia* has been chartered at 3*l.* per ton and 5 per cent. primage, and will bring about 150 tons of ore, worth about 4000*l.*, and he sends bill of lading of 20 tons sent per *Roman*. The mining establishment in Namaqualand was taken over from the vendors, for account of the company on May 1, but as he did not arrive at Springbok until April 26, many of the alterations and economies could not be made for some weeks afterwards, so that the accounts will not show so well in the May papers as in those of June. He thinks they will be well satisfied with the results of the next few months' work. Messrs. Davis and Moorshead arrived out by the *Saxon* in May, and a few days later were sent on to Hondeklip Bay, and the latter is now engaged at Spektakel, putting the engine in order, and preparing for taking out and re-setting the boilers. Captain Clemes reported favourably upon the operations at the mine.

WEST CANADA.—Captain Plummer, July 4: Huron Bay Copper Mine: The stope below the 10, east of Nicholas' winze, west of new engine-shaft, is producing 3 tons of ore per fm., and as we advance eastward it improves. The stope over the 10, east of the shaft, yields from 3 to 4 tons per fm.; and the stope below the 10, west of Richards's winze, east of the same shaft, yields 3 tons, and is improving. The new engine-shaft men are now engaged on underhand plat, as before advised, for which they have 10*l.* per fm.; the lode yields 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the stope, west of Palmer's shaft, is 15 ft. wide, and yields 5 cwts. per fm. The 10, on the north branch, west of Palmer's, is worth 2 tons, and promising to continue. The stopes on the east and west of Carmichael's winze are without change, producing each 3 tons per fathom. We are now engaged in putting in a penthouse and dividings to prepare for sinking Bray's shaft; this, and the cutting the lodge for cistern, will nearly occupy a month; afterwards, we purpose using all our energies in putting down this and the new engine-shaft for another level, which we hope to accomplish by another spring, and thereby add considerably to our reserved ground.—Wellington Mine: Grenfell shaft is again set to six men; the ground is slow for sinking, but no alteration has taken place in the lode; the shaft is now down 6 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. Crase's shaft is down 11 fms. 3 ft. below the 20, and it is our intention to sink it 3 fathoms deeper before we commence to drive levels; the lode looks better than it has for some time time past. The stopes on the east and west of Grenville's winze are yielding rather more than 2 tons per fathom. Hooper's stope is worth 3 tons per fm., and Rowe's 4 tons per fathom. The winze now being sunk on the fire lode, to the west of Grenfell's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm.; and the 10, going west, is yielding a similar quantity; all the stopes on the fire lode are without change, and yielding per fathom as stated in the setting-list. For the past month we raised 284 tons of ore, and dressed 271 tons. We shipped 340 tons, and have now in stock, waiting for shipment, 832 tons.

LUSITANIAN.—T. Chegwin, July 11: Palhal Mine: Basto's Lode: At Tayor's diagonal engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. In the 70, driving west of Taylor's, the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. In the 70, driving east of the same, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 60, driving west of Taylor's, the lode is large, but poor. The lode in the 50, driving west, is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, with a branch of ore on the south wall worth 1 ton per fm. In the 38, driving west of the slide lode, the lode is greatly changed; it was formerly small and tight, but now it is large and loose, composed of quartz and stones of carbonate of lime, but as yet there is no mineral to value. In the 28, driving west of the slide lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing small stones of copper ore. The lode in the 18 fm. level, driving west of the same (slide lode) is unproductive. In the 8 fathom level, driving west of Perez' shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton of rich ore per fm. In the 60, driving east of River shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and a small branch of ore, worth 1 ton per fm. In the 50, driving east of River shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of quartz and a little flookan, with a small branch of ore, worth ½ ton per fm. In the rise above the 18, against Perez' shaft, the lode is 8 inches wide, and poor. The lode in Nunes' winze, sinking below the 60, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 1, above the 8, west of Francisco's winze, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 2, above the 60, east of Joaquim's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. In the stopes No. 3, above the adit, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the No. 4 stopes, above the 8, east of Francisco's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in stopes No. 5, above the 8, east of Patricio's winze, is worth ¾ ton per fm. In No. 6 stopes, above the 60, east of River shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In No. 7 stopes, above the 60, west of Ball's winze, the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. In No. 8 stopes, above the 60, east of Ball's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In No. 9 stopes, above the 60, west of Joaquim's winze, the lod is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 10 stopes, above the 60, west of River shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In No. 12 stopes, below the 50, west of Joaquim's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In No. 16 stopes, above the 38, west of Mill lode, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In stopes No. 17, above the 50, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. In No. 18 stopes, above the 50, west of Valente's winze, the lode is worth 1¼ ton per fm. In No. 19 stopes, below the adit, east of Patricio's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 20, above the 50, east of Nortes' winze, the lode is worth 1⅓ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 21, above the 70, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 60, driving east of River shaft, is 4 feet wide, and worth ½ ton per fathom. The 50, driving east of the slide lode, is poor. The lode in Taepo's winze, sinking below the 50, is worth ½ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 15, above the 38, between the caunter and slide lode, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 11, below the 38, east of Roderigo's winze, the lode is worth ¼ ton per fm.—Great Caunter Lode: In the 40, driving west of Oak engine-shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of quartz and stones of copper ore, mixed with lead. In No. 13 stopes, above the 40, west of slide winze, the lode is worth ½ ton of lead per fm. In No. 14 stopes, above the 30, west of Martinez' winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Slide Lode: In the 28, driving west of Mill lode, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of flookan; this end is suspended for the time, and the men put to drive west of the slide lode in the same level, on a branch gone off in that direction on which we have broken some good stones of lead, but we have not seen enough of it to give any particulars about it.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the 20, driving east of incline shaft, is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead. The lode in the stopes above the 20, west of incline shaft, is worth 3 cwts. of lead per fm. In the stopes above the 20, east of the same shaft, the lode is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fm.

NOVA SCOTIA LAND AND GOLD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING COMPANY.—The directors have received advices from the colony of the erection of two of the three engines which were dispatched by them, together with the stamps and amalgamators, of the arrival of Captain Opie, and of the miners and engineers sent out from [illegible]. For the better information of the shareholders, the directors would remark that the properties and claims of the company are distributed over four districts—at Renfrew, some 40 miles to the north of Halifax; Tangier, about 40 miles; and Sherbrooke and Wine Harbour, about 80 miles to the east of Halifax. At Renfrew the company's machinery is in process of erection. Valuable claims have been secured here for the company, all in one block, with a large supply of timber, and some of the best leads in the district running through the property. At Tangier an engine, &c., has been erected, and the company, in addition to their large freehold in the neighbourhood, have secured some of the best sites for mining operations. A shaft has been commenced on two of the lodes—on Chambers' and Wallace's. Some very rich quartz has been met with on the Wallace lode; and as soon as the shafts are sunk to about 10 or 12 fms. a cross-cut will be made from one to the other for the more effectual working of these lodes. At Wine Harbour an engine, &c., has also been erected. Here the company have some very valuable claims, being surrounded by mines paying good dividends. Captain Opie has fixed upon a favourable spot for beginning operations, and advices may shortly be looked for of a successful commencement in this locality. At Sherbrooke, the site of the engine and crusher which formed a part of the original purchase of the company's properties, things are very encouraging. The managing director in the province, Mr. Armand, referring to this district, says—"We have been fortunate enough to secure several new claims on what is known as the Cumminger lead, 600 ft. on the run of the vein, at nominal prices, which are likely, besides giving employment to our miners and crusher, to prove highly remunerative. The 600 ft. cost about $50 before we prospected the ground, for which, after the lead was found, and yielded 1½ oz. of gold per ton of surface stuff, the superintendent writes me he could get $4 per foot (equal to about $2400 for the whole)." A very rich discovery has also been made on the Brown lot, owned by the company. The vein is very thin, not over ½ in., but exceedingly rich in visible gold: 300 lbs. weight of quartz taken from this vein, at a cost of $45, produced 5 ozs. of gold at the crusher (value about $100). Shafts are being rapidly sunk on both the Cumminger and Brown leads; and, if the prospects continue favourable, we will soon be able to profitably employ a large number of miners on these claims. I have also secured five additional areas, class No. 1, on the celebrated "Blue lead," at $10 per acre. Several beautiful specimens were lately taken from the Leslie claim, on this lead, one of which was yesterday sold for $130. In a subsequent letter Mr. Armand says—"One little claim, the Olive Branch, at Sherbrooke, within 15 ft. of one of the company's lots, has been exceedingly productive. Two lots of quartz have lately been taken from this claim, with the following results:—1. 106 ozs. gold (value about $2100), at a cost of $540 for mining.—2. 130 ozs. gold (value about $2600) from 15 tons of quartz, at a cost of $230 for mining. The M'Kenzie shaft, sinking by the company, is now within a few feet of this deposit. As every preparation has now been made by the directors for an effective development of the company's properties, they confidently believe that a short time only will elapse before highly satisfactory results will be obtained.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—INFECTIOUS MALADIES.—We are all aware that at certain times disease runs through the people like the plague of old, and all should likewise know that Holloway's Pills can check such spreading calamity. This purifying medicine expels from the blood and system all obnoxious matters which breed both contagious and infectitious maladies; it institutes a radically curative rather than a palliative treatment. Holloway's Pills should be taken without one moment's needless delay, when disordered stomach, headache, restlessness, or general feverishness betoken some derangement or debility of the frame. The true art of conquering disease lies in obeying nature; and surely quietly getting rid of lurking poisons and overcoming their pernicious effects is the safest course for the physician.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: The lode in the stope in back of the 42, north of engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing about 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. I cannot speak of any other part of the mine. Our drawing and dressing are impeded by the scarcity of water. We have been engaged last week clearing the water-courses.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 21: No alteration has taken place in the mine since last report.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, July 21: Our attention is now wholly confined to sinking the engine-shaft below the 50, this we are pressing on with as fast as we possibly can. We have met with solid ground sooner than we anticipated, consequently our progress is a little slower, but that we shall make good dispatch I have no doubt, and the result of opening the mine deeper will, we are satisfied, be quite satisfactory to the shareholders.

BOSCAWEN.—T. Trelease, R. Giles, July 21: The lode at Hunter's shaft, sinking below the 60, is at present small and unproductive. In dialling the 70, west of this shaft, we find that the driving, if continued, comes perpendicularly under the winze sinking below the 60; therefore, we have decided to drive north to intersect the other part of the lode, which we left standing a few fathoms behind the present end, where it was 10 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.: this, no doubt, will prove to be the main part of the lode. The lode in the 70, west of Kitelee's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. We have been obliged to suspend the sinking of No. 1 winze, below the 60, in consequence of an increase of water. The lode in bottom of this winze is 2½ feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Hunter's shaft, is 16 in. wide—poor. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 50, is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. Sampson's lode, in the 30, east of John's shaft, has improved; it is now 18 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.—a promising lode. The lode at the caunter shaft, sinking below the surface, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, with stones of copper ore and blende, worth of the latter 4*l.* per fm. We shall bring this into a marketable state as drawn to surface.

BOSWORTHEN.—J. Daniel, July 23: In the 20, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3ft. to 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The same remarks will apply to the level west of shaft. Judging from the ground worked away in the back of the 10, we may expect an early improvement in both these ends; we have set them to six men, at 60s. per fm. The lode in the 10, east of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, also producing a little tin. In the last 3 ft. driving, the ground has become harder and less productive for tin. We hope, however, soon to get through this bar, when, no doubt, the lode will again improve. We are steadily pushing the adit level west; the lode continues large, fully 4 ft. wide, and producing tin. We are making fair progress in sinking Cairne Braine shaft, now down 10 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. No change of importance in the lode.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, July 21: The shaft on the south lode is down to a 12 fm. level; the lode is equally good in the bottom, and we have pitched to drive east and west. We have commenced rising on the lode from the 24 cross-cut, and got good stones of tin. This rise is going up about 20 fms. east of the shaft. The stopes on the main and Robert's lodes are without alteration. We have commenced burning, and hope to sample early next week.

BREA CONSOLS.—C. T. Craise, July 19: Wheal Matthews shaft is sunk to the 60, and a cross-cut driven south 2 fms., where we intersected some old workings, and I think them rather extensive from the quantity of water let into the shaft; I hope to get the water out, and the levels sufficiently cleared in a month to ascertain the value of Wheal Matthew's lode at the 60. The 50, on Thomas's lode, is being driven by one man and one boy, at 9*l.* per fm.; not driven far enough east to reach the tin ground. The 40 fm. level end, on Thomas's lode, is suspended for the month. The men are preparing to sink a winze below the 40, to communicate with the 50 for ventilation. The 30 east, on the same lode, is being driven by four men, at 10*l.* per fathom, and 5s. tribute; lode looking well, 1½ ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm., and promises to improve; all other places on this lode, tribute pitches, &c., continue much the same. I have four men employed in clearing the 20 west, on the Redwork and Wheal Richard's lodes, to prove the ground west of the cross-course. The lode in the Carbona winze, below the 40, is 6 ft. wide, worth quite 70*l.* per fm. I have also cut the Carbona at the 50, and driven 8 feet east on the course of it; as far as we have developed it at the 50 it is worth about 40*l.* per fm.; this level is not driven as far east as the richest part of the winze at the 40 by 6 ft. The lode at the 50 is widening and improving daily. The tin goes below the bottom of the level, and I think will greatly improve in the next 20 fms. sinking. On the whole, the mine is looking well. We shall sell between 4 and 5 tons of tin on Tuesday next, July 21, which I think will leave a balance over the cost-sheet of about 40*l.* or 50*l.*, and hope to sell quite 5 tons next month.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July 21: I informed you the other day that the cross-cut had reached the lode. The water is now drained out of the old workings, but in consequence of a fall of ground I cannot yet see much of the other side. This we shall clear as quick as possible, and let you know how it stands. We shall resume the sinking of the shaft to the 20 without delay.

BULLER AND BASSET.—S. S. Bice, July 18: The prospects in the 80 east are looking better; the lode is almost free from iron, whilst it contains a kindly quartz, peach, and occasional stones of copper ore; the appearance of the lode in the west is without any particular change to notice since my last report. In the cross-cut south there is less of that hard capel mixed with the granite. The quantity of water issuing from the cross-course continues just the same. We are expecting daily to intersect the lode.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 22: In the 50 west, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, mundic, and a little ore. Nothing new in the 50 fm. cross-cut north. In the 50 east, on the caunter, no lode taken down since last reported.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 21: The engine lode, in the 80 east, is smaller than usual, owing to it having made a splice, but it now appears to be opening out again. Going west the lode shows spots of ore, but as we are still close to the cross-course it is rather unsettled. We are forcing on the cross-course south in kindly looking granite, which shows strings of ore. In the 68 east the Menadue is a well-defined lode, 2 ft. wide, carrying peach, quartz, good spots of ore, and a great deal of mundic, altogether of a very promising appearance.

CARADON HILL.—W. Johns, J. Williams, July 23: The sinking of the winze below the adit level, on Davey's lode, is progressing favourably; the lode is composed of gossan green carbonate, mixed up with red oxide of copper. Nothing of importance has been cut in the cross-cut north of Page's shaft since last reported on.

CARADON UNITED.—R. Knapp, July 22: No. 2 lode, going east in the adit, is 1 ft. wide, and will produce ½ ton of good copper ore per fm. The caunter lode going east is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 1½ ton per fm. The rise in back of the adit, west of the cross-course on the caunter lode, is worth 10*l.* per fathom for native copper and grey ore. The engine-house is completed, and the engineers have commenced to heave in the engine. We hope to have the pitwork fixed, and in readiness for working, by the time the engine is erected. We cannot make our ore marketable until the engine goes to work, to furnish a supply of water for dressing purposes. The prospects of the mine are exceedingly good, and are every day improving.

CEFN CILCEN.—W. Eddy: I have carefully examined the workings in this mine, and have much pleasure in being able to give you a favourable report of the concern. The engine-shaft is 118 yards deep on the main lode, and nine men are at present employed in sinking; the lode in bottom of the shaft is about 4 ft. wide, with well-defined walls on either side, composed of lime, spar, and lumps of ore throughout, so that the whole is saving stuff, and will yield, in my opinion, fully 3 tons of ore per fm.; within the last few yards the lode in the shaft has passed from the black into a pure white crystalline limestone, which latter is the ore-producing stratum of the district, and as the lode has gradually improved since this change of measures, I have no doubt but it will continue to improve in depth. The ground in the shaft is very hard, and as there is a little water to contend with, the sinking is necessarily slow and expensive; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the mine will, in my opinion, pay its way, including all costs for sinking and developing it at a proper depth below the old workings. I would advise sinking the shaft at least 10 yards deeper before commencing to drive out levels east and west under the old workings, as you will then have from 20 to 30 yards of backs in whole ground.—Susan Shaft: There are six men employed on the Susan lode, in the 84 yard level, 44 yards west of the shaft. I am informed there is a large cross-course running nearly north and south, within a few yards of the present end, and it is expected the lode will make rich as it approaches it, as the ore in the end is improving going west, and will now pay for driving; I think this a capital trial. Besides the main and Susan lodes, you have two others running parallel with them, and they can be economically proved at a good depth, by driving cross-cuts from the bottom levels, at a distance of about 40 yards. On the whole, I consider your prospects greatly improved, and that you are likely to have a good mine in depth.

COOLARTRA AND BOND (SILVER-LEAD).—G. Henwood, J. Jones, July 21: The engine-house is now within 2 feet of its height, and will most probably be completed within the week; the roof is prepared, but I find it better to build up the chimney before we attempt to put it on. The two-horse whim is being fixed, the capstan and shears are preparing as fast as possible, and we are now ready for the pumps. We have written Mr. Fox on the subject, but have had no reply; we have given him notice that if no satisfactory news be received from him within eight days we shall look elsewhere for a supply. All our surface work is going on as well as can be desired. Yesterday Mr. Henwood was at Dundalk, to ascertain the particulars of the boiler and other parts of the machinery; the beam is at Castle Blaney, the boiler is loaded at Dundalk, and we hope to have all on the mine in a few days.—Adit Level: This has been driven 27 ft. within the last 14 days; the ground is hard, and the east and west lode, on which we are driving, diverges a little to the north, thus lengthening our line of action. Lead is still found in the lode, but in small quantities, and we do not expect to cut the lode for some days. All things go on with a spirit not often to be witnessed in young mines.

CORNUBIA.—J. Symons, P. Pinch, July 22: Saturday week being our monthly setting-day the following bargains were set:—To drive cross-cut, north of flat-rod shaft, in the 70, by six men, at 80s. per fathom; the ground appears of a very congenial character for tin, and as there is a quantity of water flowing from the end we have no doubt No. 5 lode is very near. To drive the 70, east of shaft, on No. 4 lode, by six men, at 95s. per fm. We have not taken down any lode at this point since we commenced to drive; therefore, we cannot say anything about the real value. To stope two backs in the 60 by ten men, at 31s. per fathom; the lode in each stope is producing good tinstuff. To stope a back in the 50, east of shaft, on No. 4 lode, by four men, at 40s. per fathom.—Trestrail's Shaft: A stope by five men in back of the 50 west, on No. 5 lode, at 20s. per fm. Two stopes in back of the 40, on No. 4 lode, by ten men, at 18s. per fm.; the lode will average 4 feet wide. To drive the 30 west by four men, on No. 4 lode, at 75s. per fm.; the lode 6 feet wide, producing tinstuff of average value. To drive a cross-cut in the 30 to hole at Knight's shaft, by four men, at 90s. per fm. A stope in the 30 west, on No. 2 lode, by five men, at 14s. per fm. To stope three backs in the 20, west of Knight's shaft, by fourteen men, on Nos. 4, 3, and 2 lodes, at an average price of 21s. per fm.; each lode is without any particular change to mention. To wheel all the stuff in the 20 to Knight's shaft by three men, at 10*l.* for one month. The entire fitting and landing of all the stuff at the different shafts on the mine by nine men, at 24*l.* 15s. for one month. To spall and put to stamps tinstuff enough to keep 32 heads fully supplied, by six men and two boys, at 20*l.* for one month. The water-machine is now drawing at Trestrail's and flat-rod shafts, which being in good order will be with a full supply of water. All the winding-power we shall want for years to come. The quality of the tinstuff now stamping appears, on the whole, to be about the same as for some time past.

CROOKHAVEN.—Captain Higgins, July 20: The cross-cuts driving at the 20 and 40 fm. levels are progressing favourably, the ground is of a very promising description for copper ore, being a light-coloured killas and clay-slate. The monthly dialling prove we shall intersect the purple lode about the same point we anticipated when these levels were resumed.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, July 22: We are making good progress in sinking Ward's engine-shaft, there being about 2 fms. sunk the last week, and it is likely the shaft will be to its proper depth with fork by the middle of next week, when we shall cross-cut to the Dumpling lode in that level, there will be about 4 fms. to drive to intersect it, this will be excavated in about one week after the shaft is down. I think we may rely upon seeing the lode at the 10 fathom level by our next setting and pay-day, Aug. 9, if not before.

— W. Paul, July 23: Everything is being done that can be for the proper development of the mines. We shall soon have a winze down to the 10 for ventilation; this winze will be sunk from the bottom of the gossan shaft, the same may be used as a shaft after, if required. Our calculations are high as to the results on this (the Dumpling) lode, at the 10, for a richer, better looking gossan, nor a better defined lode, cannot be seen in Crowan, if anywhere else. The 6, only about 18 fms. to the east of gossan shaft, has been yielding some rich ore, which will pay well on tribute after being laid open.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, July 23: In the 90, west of Walker's shaft, the the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In cutting out the lode in the 75, west of the winze, it is still 6 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 4 feet wide, still worth 30*l.* per fathom for the length of the winze, 9 feet. In the stopes in back of this level no lode has been taken down during the past week. In the stopes in back of the 60, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom.

CWMBRANE.—July 23: The stope in the 40 north is worth 10 cwts. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 30 will produce 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

CWMHEISIAN (GOLD).—G. Williams, July 20: East Mine: There is no change to mention since last report.—West Mine—Harvey's Shaft: I am glad to say that the water is getting down well: a 3-inch lift of pumps will be fixed to-day, together with the barrels, which will enable us to go down at twice the speed we are going, by adding three men on, and the water coming into less space; three pieces of the pump we have got to surface; we have borrowed a crab-winch, which we fixed on surface to the top timber.—Waterfall Lode: The progress in driving is 9 ft., the lode being about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, sulphur, and small specks of copper.—Surface: The machines are getting up rapidly, I have three more loads of machinery lying at the station, and the team is off to-day for one load.

DEEP LEVEL.—July 23: We are getting on very favourably with the boring, although for the last few days the ground is a little harder, but hope it will soon change.

DOLFRWYNOG.—George Williams, July 22: The doorpiece is fixed since Monday, and all works well. We have forked the water down to the plunger-piece. The level is clear from No. 1 to No. 2, and also the level between No. 2 and No. 3, which was driven along the north and south branch. Jonathan Rees went along yesterday from No. 1 to No. 2, and also to the further end of the level on the south branch. The shaft No. 2 looks well, except the top fall, which was in sight when Mr. Ripley and Mr. Sanford were over here. Our intention is to put a stull above No. 1 level, and then re-timber this part.—Afon Adit: This continues much the same loose ground. We shall report again on Friday.

EAGLEBROOK.—Henry Tyack, July 20: Since my last report we have had no rain, and our surface water is now dried up, the water underground having risen from the 30 to the 20. The part of the lode taken down in the 30 the last time contained more copper and less of lead ore than when we first cut into the rich ore, but the lode is very wide, and, I think, we have 5 or 6 ft. more yet to cut through it. In addition to the lead and copper, the vein is composed of carbonate of lime, a hardish blue stone (between a porphyry and clay-slate), and gossan. The winze sinking under the 20 is down about 3 fms., yielding occasional stones of copper. We have now some men engaged in clearing out the water-course and putting coal tar on the wheel, and getting everything in order until we get some rain.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, July 22: In driving the 80 west the lode is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, containing spar, peach, with occasional stones of copper ore, with a more promising appearance than for some time past. In driving the 50 cross-cut we have met with a lode in the elvans, about 1 ft. wide, containing gossan, prian, &c.—a kindly lode. In driving the 50, east of the cross-cut, the lode in the part we are driving is 3 ft. wide, producing mundic and stones of copper ore. No other change.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, July 23: The cross-cut driving south is still in the elvan, but I am daily expecting to get through it. We still meet with branches, carrying fluor-spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, July 22: Caunter Lode: The 50 east is worth 9*l.* per fm. The 60 east is worth 20*l.* per fm., very little progress has been made here during the past week. The 70 east is worth 18*l.* per fm. The 70 west is worth 15*l.* per fm.—New Lode: The 70 east is worth 18*l.* per fm. The 70 west is worth 12*l.* per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—J. Scholar, July 18: Tutwork Setting: The engine-shaft to sink below the 60, by nine men, at 30*l.* per fm. The 60 cross-cut to drive north of engine-shaft, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. The 60 to drive east of the cross-cut, on middle lode, by six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. The 50 to drive east, on south lode, by six men, at 8*l.* per fm. The winze to sink below the 50, east of western shaft, by two men, at 5*l.* per fm. The 58 to drive east of western shaft, by four men, at 4*l.* per fm. A rise in the back of the 26, on the south lode, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. Sinking the new engine-shaft, below the 50, on the south lode, by nine men, at 20*l.* per fm. The 50 cross-cut to drive south from the south lode, by six men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. The 58 to drive west of western shaft, by four men, at 4*l.* per fm. The 40 to drive east of new shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 50, on the south lode, by four men, at 1*l.* 10s. per fathom.

— J. Scholar, July 22: The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 58, east of western shaft, will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 58 west the lode will produce 1½ ton per fm. The stope in the back of the 50 is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 26 is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to report.

EAST CLOGAU (GOLD).—K. Roberts, July 21: The following is the report of our setting last Saturday:—The St. John's lode, in No. 1 level, was driven 7 feet during the last week, and was set to drive, 2 fms. stent, by six men, at 105s. per fm.; we have not taken down any of the lode yet, but we intend leaning southward this week, in order to save a cross-cut, and expect to report more favourably in my next on it. No. 2 St. James's level, on which the progress last week was 6 feet 6 in., was set to drive by four men, 2 fms. stent, at 105s. per fm. The lode continues its size, and its usual mineralised character. St. John's cross-cut was driven 7 feet last week, and reset to six men, 6 fms. stent, at 130s. per fathom: the ground is hard and spare for driving.

EAST DARREN.—July 21: In the 116 fm. level, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is large, principally composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter 5 cwts. per fm. In the 104 fathom level, west of same shaft, the lode is from 6 feet to 7 feet wide, principally composed of a grit, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter from 8 cwts. to 10 cwts. per fm. In the stope over the back of this level the lode is from 4 feet to 5 feet wide, composed of a grit, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 10 cwts. per fm. In the 92 fm. level, going east, the lode is from 3 feet to 4 feet wide, principally composed of a dark clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter 1 ton per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is from 4 feet to 5 feet wide, principally composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, producing of the latter 1¾ ton per fm. In the stope over the back of this level, 20 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is from 4 feet to 5 feet wide, composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter 2 tons per fm. In the 92 fm. level, west of Taylor's, no lode has been taken down since last reported the level being full of stuff. In the pitch over the back of this level, 20 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, producing about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 80 fm. level, east of Taylor's, is driven, and suspended for the present, and the men have commenced to rise close to the forebreast in a lode from 4 feet to 5 feet wide, principally composed of a large clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 1 ton per fm. In the stope over the back of this level, the lode is from 3 feet to 4 feet wide, composed of dark blue clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding 1¼ ton per fm. In the 68 fm. level, east of Taylor's, the men have commenced to sink a winze below this level, to communicate with the rise before named, which will be pushed on with all possible speed. The lode at this point is 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 2 tons per fm. In the stope over back of this level, about 50 fathoms east of Taylor's, the lode is large, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the stope in bottom of this level, about 40 fms. east, the lode is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. In the pitch over back of ditto the lode is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, worth 10 cwts. per fm. In the pitch 20 fms. east of Taylor's the lode is large, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the pitch below this level the lode is from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In another pitch the lode is from 3 feet to 4 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 80 fm. level, west of Reed's shaft, the lode is from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed of hard grit, carbonate of lime, and stones of ore at times, but not enough to value. The 80 fm. level cross-cut, driving south, is in a light clay-slate favourable for driving. In a pitch over the 56, 20 fathoms east of Reed's shaft, the lode is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, principally composed of a clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, worth about 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Our machinery is in good working order, and our drawing and dressing, with other surface operations, are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST DYLIFFE.—J. Evans, July 21: We are making fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft; the lode is yielding excellent stones of lead and copper. We are opening up very good ore ground in the shallow adit from a cross-cut south; the other stopes in this level remain as last reported. The tribute pitches continue to yield fair quantities of lead and copper. We have accepted Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Neville, and Co.'s offer for 25 tons of ore, delivered at the railway station, price 12*l.* 4s. per ton.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, July 23: The lode in the 65, east of the shaft, is 2½ feet wide, yielding very good ore, worth 2½ tons per fm.; this is a highly promising lode. In the 65 west we have met with a cross-head, that has disordered the lode; this we do not think will continue long, hence we anticipate an improvement.—Caunter: The lode in the 55, east of the cross-cut, is from 15 to 18 in. wide, producing good ore. The lode in the 55, west of cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore, a kindly lode. The lode in the 45, east of cross-cut, is 12 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 45 west is small.—Middle Branch: The lode in the 45, west of cross-cut, is from 8 to 10 in. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm.—New Lode: The lode in the 45, east of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. The 45 west is 15 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes are producing about the same quantity of stuff. To-day we sampled 55 tons of ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, July 23: The lode in the 12, east of Gard's shaft, is improved, now worth 1 ton of ore per fm. No other alteration to notice.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, July 22: There is no material alteration in the underground workings since the setting report was sent. The new lode continues to yield saving work, and appears to be a regular lode independent of the old one; this we shall prove as soon as possible at the 14.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, July 22: The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Boorman's, is worth 25*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 60, east of Boorman's, is worth 30*l.* per fm. The 60 end, east of Boorman's, is at present poor. We are making fair progress with the sinking of the new shaft below the surface; and also with the cross-cut driving north of Boorman's in the 70 fm. level.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 23: In Hallett's shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fathom for length of shaft, 10 ft. In the 65 east the south branch is producing rich stones of ore, with a kindly appearance. In the 65 west the lode is small and poor. In the sump-winze the lode is about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 55 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are of about the same value as last reported.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, July 21: The lode in the 55 west is split; the north part is poor, the south part is 5 in. wide, composed of copper ore, quartz, blende, and the end is very wet. There is a small rich leader of ore in the stope below the 40. In the rise above the 40 there is a good looking orey lode, from 8 to 10 in. wide, and seems improving. The ground in the 40 north is moderate.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—W. Johns, July 23: In the 15, west of Dunsford's shaft, we have a promising lode, composed chiefly of gossan, intermixed with black ore. Dunsford's shaft will be down to the 30 by our next setting, after which we shall cut a plat and drive both east and west, where we expect to meet with something good.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, July 23: The engine-shaft is sinking in favourable ground for the production of mineral, and there cannot be any room to doubt that large and lasting discoveries of ore will be made in fairly trying this adventure.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, July 22: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 120; the ground has become harder, in consequence the progress is not so favourable. In the 120 east the ground in Vigar's cross-cut, driving north, is improved; consequently greater speed is being made. In the 120, east of Vigar's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, gossan, and producing a little black oxide of copper ore. John's stope, in back of the 110, is worth 12*l.* per fm. In George's rise, in back of the 110, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore, a promising lode. In Hooper's rise, in back of the 88, west of Molland's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part of the lode carried is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In Harvey's rise, in back of the 45, the part of the lode carried is 1 foot wide, composed of capel, quartz, flookan, mundic, and producing stones of yellow copper ore. In the 45 east the end has been driven into the cross-course about 7 ft., not as yet driven through. In the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground in Williams's cross-cut, driving north, is a mixture of capel, branches of quartz, iron, and killas; the branches contain strings of yellow copper ore at times; the ground is rather spare for progress.

— July 23: Homersham's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 120 At present, owing to the hardness of the ground, progress is somewhat slower than usual; we hope, however, for a change for the better.—Homersham's Shaft: In Viger's cross-cut north, in the 120 east, the ground is improved for driving, and good progress is being made. In the 120 east, and east of Viger's cross-cut, the part of the lode now being carried, 4 feet wide, is improved in appearance, and consists of fine gossan, mundic, quartz, prian, good stones of grey sulphuret and malleable copper. In John's stope, in back of the 110 east, the lode is worth 12l. per fm. In George's rise in back of the 110 east, on south part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yields a little black oxide of copper. In Hooper's rise in back of the 88 east, west of Mollard's cross-cut on the north part of the lode, the lode consists of capel, quartz, and good stones of ore. In the 45 east some portion of the cross-course is still in the end, which renders it difficult to explore; the lode is at present disordered. In Harvey's rise in back of the 45 east, the part of the lode being carried has a promising appearance, and yields good stones of ore. In Williams's cross-cut north in the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground, although hard and slow for progress, is highly mineralised, and small strings of copper ore being met with.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 23: The lode in the 34 fathom level, east of John's shaft, is 18 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic—a kindly lode, although it is poor. In the 34, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 10 inches big, composed of spar, peach, and prian. The ground in the 34 cross-cut south is hard. The lode in the adit level, east of the new shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and gossan. In the adit level, west of the new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, similar in character and appearance to the lode in the eastern level, only it is larger—both very kindly levels.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, C. Merrett, G. Job, July 20: Bottrall's Lode: In the 280, east of Bottrall's shaft, we have intersected a small cross-course. The lode to the east of this cross-course is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and mundic, producing good stones of copper ore, and kindly for further improvement.—Trathan's Lode: In the 270 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, still orey throughout, and worth 15l. per fathom. John's Lode: In the 120, east of Cock's shaft, the lode is looking more promising, and is now 1½ ft. wide, letting out a large stream of water, and containing a little ore. In the 30, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little malleable and grey copper ore.—Hewett's Lode: In the 200, west of Union shaft, the lode has made a splice, and is now small, and nothing to value. We have communicated this end with the cross-cut from the south lode, which has given good ventilation, and have commenced driving east on the middle lode, cut in the cross-cut, which is 15 inches wide, worth 16l. per fathom.—North Lode: We have no improvement to notice in this lode since our last report for the adventurers' meeting.

GARLIDNA UNITED.—Jas. Rowe, July 22: Plomer's shaft, sinking perpendicular in the country, is progressing favourably; the ground is somewhat harder than it has been, but looking congenial for tin. The shaft is 16 fms. deep, sinking by six men, at 8l. per fm. The ground in the cross-cut driving to intersect Cope's lode is improved for driving; the granite here is also favourable for tin. This cross-cut is driving by six men, at 8l. per fm. According to calculation we have 4 fms. more to drive to intersect Cope's lode. We have 22 men stoping in the old part of the mine, at an average of 3l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes is worth on an average 8l. per fathom. We can still work the old part of the mine to some advantage towards the opening of the north part. We hear that Basset and Grylls lodes are looking well coming towards us.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, July 22: In the end, going east from No. 1 stope, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of clay, carbonate of lime, limestone, &c., with good stones of ore occasionally; the lode in the rise in back of this level continues to produce fine lumps of lead ore; this rise is now up within 4 or 5 fathoms of the surface, which we shall endeavour to get through as quick as possible, when it will make a convenient drawing-shaft, and we shall be in a position to stope each end of the same to the best advantage; we have risen about 8 or 9 fathoms through moderate orey ground. The other bargains throughout the mine are without the least change since my last.

GAWTON.—Geo. Rowe, July 18: The new (or engine) shaft is in regular course of sinking by nine men, and now down about 13 fms. below the surface; the ground of late has been rather unfavourable for sinking, in consequence of being mixed up with some hard floors and branches of spar, which has impeded our progress, but I am glad to find the character of the ground improving again. The engine-house and stack are quite ready to receive the machinery, and we are daily expecting the vessel to arrive with its contents, after which no time will be lost in getting all the machinery in motion.

— G. Rowe, July 20: The vessel has arrived all well with the machinery. We shall commence discharging and drawing the machinery on the mine to-morrow morning.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, July 18: Yesterday being our tutwork setting, we beg to hand you particulars of the same. A cross-cut to drive south of Harvey's engine-shaft, at the 72, by six men, for the month, at 12l. per fm.; also to drive north of the said shaft, by six men, for the month, at 12l. per fm. The 49 to drive east of cross-course shaft, by three men and three boys, 3 fms. or the month, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not of much value. The 42 to drive east of Trelease's shaft, by four men, 2 fms., at 7l. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, spots of ore; this level to drive west of Hicks's winze, by three men and three boys, 3 fms. or the month, at 7l. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. The 45 to drive east of Highburrow shaft, by six men, 4 fms. or the month, at 7l. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, worth 4l. per fm. We purpose, as soon as convenient, to drive a 42 west from this shaft, to communicate with the same level, east of Trelease's. The 33 to drive east of said shaft, by two men and two boys, 2 fms. or the month, at 6l. per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, worth 6l. per fm. A winze to sink below the deep adit level, south of east boundary shaft, by six men, for the month, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, of a kindly appearance.

GREAT CARADON.—H. C. Harpur, July 18: I beg to hand you our pay-sheet for May and cost-sheet for June. Our pay will be on Friday, the 31st inst. We are progressing as fast as we can with the driving of the cross-cuts in the 60. In the north one, I regret to say, the ground continues hard and troublesome for exploring. We are hoping, however, to see a change shortly in the south cross-cut; the ground is much more favourable, and the men are making good progress, being a light-coloured clay-slate, with veins or branches of quartz traversing the same, carrying at times spots of mundic, lead, and copper ore.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, July 18: The lode in Vivian's engine-shaft, sinking below the 47, is 6 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the said level, is 3 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in Jenkins's shaft, sinking below the said level, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, west of river shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm. The lode in Sleggan's shaft, sinking below the 50, is 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore, but not to value. The lode in the 17, east of Brown's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with spots of copper ore. We have not yet reached the bottom of Job's shaft, and still find it filled with rubbish, and very large; all the lode is taken away in each end. Nothing else new.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, July 21: We have holed the first of the adit shafts, and No. 2 is nearly down, from which we intend driving west to meet the adit end east. We have also commenced another shaft, 50 fms. east of No. 2 shaft. In No. 2 we have stones of quartz, with spots of blende, and there appears to be a lode near.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, July 22: In the 154 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. for tin. In the 154 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. In the stopes in the back of the 140 the lode is worth 50l. per fm. for tin. Other parts of the mine are much the same as reported last week.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, July 23: The lode in the 92, in Hobler's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, capel, flookan, oxide of iron, mundic, and fine stones of rich quality copper ore. The present appearances seem to indicate a further improvement shortly. The lode in the 80, west of Hobler's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, containing quartz, mundic, peach, and spots of yellow copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—John Hampton, J. Jenkin, July 18: Hill Brothers shaft is 11 fathoms below the 63, and we have set again at the former price to sink for another month, which we expect will bring us down to the 75, where we shall start a cross-cut to the lead lode. We expect to hole the cross-cut to Simon's pitch in a few days, which will ventilate several pitches. The tin department is looking very encouraging, and we have to-day set six pitches, the former take being expired. We put the stamps to work on Wednesday last, the first time of starting, and during the next week they will work for good on tinstuff.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, Wm. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, July 21: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 130, east of the above shaft, is from 5 to 6 feet wide, worth 50l. per fathom; the lode in this level, driving west of Offord's, is 3 feet wide, worth 25l. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 120, east of the latter shaft, is about 2 feet wide, producing a little tin and copper ore, but not of much value. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 110, is about 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in Trevenning's winze, sinking below the 100, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in Matthews's shaft, sinking below the 100, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in Nichols's winze, sinking below this level, is 7 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fathom. In the 100, driving east of the latter shaft, the lode is at present small, and unproductive. The lode in this level, driving west of Fielding's shaft, is at present disordered with the elvans. The lode in Jenkins's winze, sinking below the 90, east of Matthews's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom for tin. There is no lode yet intersected in the 70 cross-cut north. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 50, west of Black Dog shaft, is much of the same size and character as reported last week.

GUNNIS LAKE.—N. Seccombe, James Rodda, July 21: There is no alteration in the lode in the shaft, sinking below the shallow adit; the lode still continues large, and producing good work for tin. The lode in the stopes in the back and bottom of the 10 is in each producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the end driving east on the new tin lode the lode is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the end, driving east on Crease's south lode, is 18 in. wide, composed of friable quartz, mundic, and spots of ore. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the adit level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. No change in any other part of the mine.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 21: We have not taken down any lode in the rise in back of Gwydyr Park deep adit this week; therefore, I cannot report any change. No change in Gwayn Llifion deep adit since last report. In the shaft sinking on the Red lode the lode is still looking very kindly, and producing good stones of lead; we are getting on well with sinking.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, July 17: The end of the drift east, in the vein, is about as last reported. The stope west from No. 3 rise is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and looks well for further improvement. No alteration in other parts of the mine or in the levels.

— W. Vipond, July 22: No change to notice at Harwood except a little improvement in the end east from No. 3 rise.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 21: The 50 and 30 west are suspended during the repairs going on at the headweir; immediately on the completion thereof these drivages will be resumed. In Job's cross-cut south, east of the eastern shaft, there has been another branch intersected, and as water percolates freely from the ground ahead, the end will be continued a little further to prove if any more lode or branches exist in that direction.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west in the adit level, is 9 in. wide, containing more quartz, with very good spots of tin ore—a very kindly lode. The stopes in the back of this level are producing some very good work for tin ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 22: The 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, and the rise and stope in back of same, are without any material change. The 100 west is worth 12l. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth on the average 22l. per fm. The 85 west is worth 10l. per fm., and the lode more promising. The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth on the average 25l. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 75 are worth on the average 20l. per fm. At the new engine-shaft the drivage at the 50 is commenced.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, July 22: There is nothing new to advise you of this week; all points which are in operation are much the same as for some time past. The tributers are all working well, and earning fair wages on their respective tributes. We have commenced dressing ore for the next sampling with all possible dispatch, and shall do our best in order to get the usual quantity of ore to sample at the regular sampling day.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curtis, July 22: Setting Report: The 20 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 1l. 10s. per fathom; this level is opening out ground that will set to tributers at from 5s. to 6s. 8d. in 1l. The 20 to drive west by four men, at 25s. per fathom; lode 12 inches wide, worth about 3l. per fathom. The 10 to drive east by two men, at 1l. 8d. per fathom; lode 12 in. wide, worth, 2l. per fathom. We have seven tribute pitches working by fourteen men, at from 6s. to 6s. 8d. in 1l. To the north of the flat-rod lode, about 35 fathoms, we have recently cleared up an old shaft 8 fathoms deep, and there found a lode from 15 inches to 2 feet wide, and from what we can see for 20 fathoms in length the old tinners have taken it away to surface, and from the various samples taken and assayed I believe we shall find this a good lode. I would say in conclusion there are several other lodes running through this sett of equal promise, and I believe will be found rich.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, July 18: The engine-shaft is nearly down to the 70, and the part of the lode in the shaft very promising, but the lode being very large, I cannot say much about it until it is cross-cut at the 70. At the new shaft we have not got through the lode yet; it is composed of spar, prian, and stones of copper ore.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, July 22: The rise in the back of the bottom level, north of shaft, is progressing satisfactorily, and the lode producing a mixture of lead ore. The lode in the whim-shaft, sinking below the 30, is very hard, and at present poor for lead. The 30, or bottom level, south of shaft, is driving on a very good looking lode, and worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The end, driving west on the new east and west lode, continues just as when last reported on, the lode yielding good specimens of ore occasionally, and is highly promising. At the Victoria shaft we have completed the ladder-road, repaired the shaft, fixed horse-pulley, and are now busily engaged clearing the accumulated stuff from the bottom of the old workings, where, I am confidently told, there is a good branch of ore left. I thought to have finished clearing ere this, but I find it will take us this week to complete the whole. The dressing and other work on this mine are going on regularly.

MICHELL.—Wm. Sandoe, July 22: We have driven south from the bottom of the engine-shaft 7 feet; there is a powerful stream of water coming from the forebreast, and I fully calculate to cut into the lode and be able to report of its character, &c., in a week from this time at the furthest.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, July 23: Brabner's Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is progressing favourably. The lode in the 80 yard level north is much disordered, and not so rich for lead as it has been; but there is every prospects of it again becoming productive as we drive on; The ground is very hard for progress, consequently we shall not meet with the run of lead gone down in the level above so soon as we anticipated. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 60 yard level is 3 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead per fm.; very promising. The water is daily increasing, which makes it very troublesome for progress.—Williams's Shaft: The 40 yard level south is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the cross-cut driving north is in congenial ground for lead. There is no alteration in the pitches since my last report.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, July 22: In the winze sinking below the 62 east we have met with a flat floor coming in from the north, which has cut off the lode for the present; we shall, however, soon get through the floor, when I hope we shall meet with the lode on the other side. The lode in the 62 east is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of the same ingredients as last reported, and producing 1 ton of grey ore per fathom; the ground is, however, a little harder than last week. The stopes in bottom of the 32 east are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. Our ore, which was divided and sampled on Monday last, will be sold on the 30th inst., and will no doubt weigh off between 51 and 52 tons.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, July 21: There is an improvement in the copper department of our mine. The lode in the engine-shaft has considerably improved in appearance; it is formed on the south wall, where we have been most anxious to see it; we have the lode also the whole length of the shaft; it is 18 in. wide, worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom for the length of the shaft. The shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 90, sinking by 12 men, at 20l. per fm.; I never saw the lode in the shaft looking so promising before. The lode in the 86 end, east of Bread and Cheese shaft, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; 6 fms. behind this end we have a winze sinking by four men, at 8l. per fm.; lode worth 2 tons per fm., at 6l. per ton. The lode in the 86 winze is looking very encouraging for the 96, which we hope to commence driving from the engine-shaft in about a month more. The tin lode in the 56 is a little disordered by a cross branch of spar; the lode is now worth 20l. per fm.; driving by six men, at 8l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 56, west of cross-cut, is worth 7l. per fm. We are busy in getting our stamps-axle to work. We have 250l. worth of tin broken and ready for the stamps. We have not stoped any of the lode at the 56; we shall wait until the stamps are got to work. Our mine never looked so encouraging as at the present time.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. Roach, July 23: In consequence of the unusual dry weather that has prevailed here, the surface water fell off so much that we had not sufficient for some time to drain the mine, therefore we have been prevented working in the shaft, and also drawing stuff. The stopes have been in full work, and present the same appearance and value as when reported upon last week. We consigned to Mr. Michell 17 tons of lead ore for sale to-day.—P.S. We had some rain last Tuesday, which enabled us to commence drawing stuff from the 30 yesterday.

NEW CROW HILL.—R. Hancock, S. Collins, July 21: The lode in the 55 end is disordered by a cross-course, and is not looking so well for lead at present. The lode in the 35 end is worth 3 cwt. of lead per fm.; the lode in the tribute pitch behind this end is not yet cut through, therefore we cannot say its value, but producing lead; the No. 3 stope in the back of this level is producing just the same quantity of lead as last reported. We find this lode going up behind the 22 fm. level, which the old workers drove. We recommend this level to be cleared out to the present end, and a cross-cut driven north to cut the orey part of this lode, which is about 4 fms. to drive; the cost to do this will not be more than 5l. or 6l. per fm. The lode in back of 55, in Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, is yielding just the same quantity of ore as last reported. The water is very scarce for stamping and dressing. The lode at Wheal Louisa is producing some lead and mundic, but not much to value at present; the lode is large and kindly. This end is spare for driving, therefore we cannot see much alteration in a short time.

NEW TRELEIGH.—F. Pryor, July 22: The lode in the 90 end, east of Carr's engine-shaft, is not looking so well for ore. The stope in the back of the 80 fathom level, east of Carr's, is hardly so well for ore, but we find the lode here very changeable; at the present time it is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The men are making better progress in the 70, west of the cross-course; the ground is much drained. The stope in the back of this level is worth upwards of 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of the shaft, is looking kindly to improve. The ground in the 70 east is hard. The pitches in this part of the mine are looking tolerably well. Good Fortune sumpmen are making good progress in the shaft for the machine kibble. We have taken down part of the lode in the 70, west of Symons's shaft; there is no change to notice, still yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom, and letting out much water. The lode in the 50 end, east of Good Fortune shaft, is large; we are driving on the south part, which is poor. We have cleared the deads from whole ground in the back of Good Fortune, so high as the 34 fm. level; this has ventilated these two levels, and greatly facilitated the working here. The stope in the back of the 60, west of Symons's shaft, will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. Our steam-whim continues to work well.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—James Seccombe, July 16: The engine-shaft is sunk 12 fms. below the 64, at which depth the lode is intersected, and is letting out a very large stream of water. The men are now employed in cross-cutting it at a point about 2 fms. above the bottom, or the 74, the lode in which, so far as driven (5 ft.), is composed of capel, quartz, mundic, blende, and copper ore, yielding from 12l. to 15l. worth per fm. of the latter. Judging from the size of the lode in the 52 and 64, the most productive part has yet to be seen in the 74. The 64 is being driven east on the north part of the lode, which has greatly improved in appearance and value in the last 3 fathoms driven; it is also bearing more to the south (present direction 40° east of south), and may be expected to form a junction with the south or main part very soon; worth 15l. per fm. The 64 west is driving on the main part of the lode, but the leader, or most productive part, appears to be south of the end, which will be inclined in that direction; it is at present yielding saving work, and presenting such indications as lead me to expect an early improvement. The 52 west is being driven on the course of the lode, which is composed of capel, mundic, and stones of ore. No. 1 winze is being sunk in the bottom of the 52 west, at a point about 16 fms. west of shaft, and 10 fms. in advance of the next level—the 64. The lode in this winze is composed chiefly of copper ore and mundic; 5 ft. only is being carried in breadth, which will yield 50l. worth of ore per fm. The lode in the level is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, all productive; therefore, there is valuable ground standing both north and south of the winze, which will be stoped away when a communication is effected with the 64. Three stopes are being worked in back of the 52, and are producing on an average 25l. worth of copper ore per fm. A winze is being sunk in bottom of the 40, about 6 fms. in advance of the 52 west, the lode in which is yielding saving work for copper ore. Two pitches are being worked in the 10 west, at an average tribute of 9s. 3d. in 1l. The tributers are required to drive the level 3 fms. per month, thereby proving the ground, as well as leaving a profit to the company. Taking into consideration the fine course of ore laid open in the 52, the close proximity of the 64 to that course of ore, and the splendid appearance of the lode in the 74, there are abundant reasons for believing this will be a lasting and profitable mine.—[Capt. Seccombe, in handing this report, adds—"I have very great pleasure in being enabled to give such a report, and I believe when the 74 is opened up the mine will pay dividends to the shareholders, if not before."]

NEW WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—W. Bishop, jun., July 18: The lode in Watson's engine-shaft is large, and producing low quality tinstuff. The sump is now down, and the men will commence next week to case and divide the shaft, put in ladders, &c. The 30 end, west of this shaft, is very wet, hence I think we are getting near the crossing that made the tin in the upper levels. In the 30 cross-cut, south of this shaft, during the past week we have intersected elvan; the end is also much wetter; I do not think we can be a great way from the lode. The 12 fathom level end, west of Watson's shaft, on Watson's lode, is worth for tin 4l. per fathom, and the ground easy for driving. The 12 fathom level end, west of cross-cut, on the north branch, is producing good stones of tin, worth 3l. per fm., and likely to improve; we shall shortly be able to ascertain whether or not this branch will fall into Watson's lode in going west. They are now about 4 fms. apart, but as it is only opened on for the width of the cross-cut, the direct bearing cannot be known. Nothing new in the new shaft.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, July 17: Tutwork Setting: The 152 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 14l. per fathom. The 152 cross-cut to drive south of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 14l. per fathom. The 142 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 12l. per fathom. The winze to sink under the 132, on the tin lode, by six men, at 12l. per fathom. The 102 to drive west of the cross-cut, on the south lode, by four men, at 14l. per fathom. Grace's shaft to sink under the 102, by nine men, at 22l. per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The 102 to drive west of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 8l. 10s. per fathom. The winze to sink under the 82, on the south lode, by six men, at 14l. per fathom. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft, by four men, at 13l. per fathom. The 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft, by four men, at 18l. per fathom. We sold on Saturday last, to the Bissoe Tin Smelting Company, black tin 4 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., at 69l. 7s. 6d. per ton, 290l. 2s. 8d.; carriage, 13s. 11d. =290l. 16s. 7d.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, July 23: The lode in the engine-shaft continues from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 60 east the lode is 3½ ft wide, impregnated throughout with copper ore. In the same level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, presenting a kindly appearance. In the 47 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the same level west it is 2½ ft. wide, yielding a little ore, but not to value. We purpose sampling a parcel of copper ore with next sampling at North Roskear Mine, and estimate we shall get ready about 18 tons of pretty good quality.

NORTH GRAMBLER.—F. Pryor, July 22: The shaft is down between 8 and 9 fms. below the 75 fm. level; the lode is composed of gossan, with stones of ore, but not to value. In the 75, west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide; this end has produced 1 ton per fathom, at this time producing good stones of ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the 65 fm. level the lode is 2½ feet wide, of a good appearance. The 40, on the north lode, is also producing good stones of ore. Nothing new in any other place since last reported.

NORTH MINERA.—July 23: The eastern shaft being down to the 25, we have commenced cutting north and south on a joint for a plat—six men in north and four in south—after which we shall commence on the same joint to drive to intersect the main lodes, when we hope to be able to report upon some good discoveries. The pitch in back of the 15, west of eastern shaft, will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The pitch in bottom of the 35 yard level, on the caunter, will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fm.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—Henry Bennetts, July 23: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 5 ft. below surface, and timbered and secured as near the bottom as thought proper. The adit rise men, rising against Decimus engine-shaft, are making but slow progress, in consequence of the bad air. If all be well the masons will commence building the engine-house on Monday next.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, R. M. Kitto, July 23: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 90, is very much improved, and now worth about 1 ton of ore per fm., with a good appearance; and seeing that there is a dropper on the north side of the shaft which will shortly unite with the lode, we have every reason to believe that a still further improvement may be shortly expected. The lode in the 90, east of shaft, is also improved, and now worth 7l. per fm. for copper. The lode in this level, west of shaft, is producing good stones of ore. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 77, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Tresider's shaft, is worth 11l. per fm. In this level, west of shaft, the men are engaged in putting up a rise for ventilation; the lode in the rise is worth 12l. per fm.; rising at 20s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 67, east of shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 18l. per fm. No change worthy of notice in any other part of the mine since our last report. We estimate our sale of copper, on Thursday next, will be over 2000l.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, July 23: Murchison's Shaft: In the 42 west, east of Head's rise, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yields good stones of ore. In Scoble's rise, in the back of the 30, west of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In Gilbert's rise, which is up 6 fms. above the 30, on No. 3 south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore. In Stancombe's cross-cut north, in the 30 west, the ground is favourable for progress.—Trial Shaft: In the 62, west of Tregemba's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, a cross-course has been met with, to the west of which the leading part of the lode is 18 in. wide, and contains some good tin ore, and is promising. In the 42 west, east of Rowe's cross-cut, on No. 1 lode, the lode is for the present disordered by a cross-course (the same as in the 62), and unproductive; we, however, look forward to an improvement again, as soon as the drivage gets a little off the cross-course. The parcel of tin sold weighed 9 tons 8 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., realising 68l. 2s. 6d. per ton.

OKEL TOR.—Wm. B. Collom, July 21: The ground in the 80 east continues very favourable for driving, the killas to the north of the lode being of a soft nature; the lode is from 1 ft. to 1½ ft. wide, containing saving work for copper ore. In the 65 east the north part of the lode now being carried in driving the end is 2½ ft. wide, composed of ore, mundic, capel, &c.; the ground is rather improving for driving. In the 50 east the lode is yielding from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, and promising still greater improvement. There is a large stream of water issuing out of the present end; this would show there is a still larger lode ahead. The orey part of the lode is now sufficiently large for the men to drive in it, being 4 ft. wide; I like the appearance of this lode very much. Between the present end and the rise (a distance of 12 fathoms) we have commenced a new rise and stope by four men; the lode here will yield 5 tons of ore per fm. The western rise and stope to the west, and over the rich lode discovered in the level, is yielding 6 tons of ore to the fathom; the ore here will make a produce of between 6 and 7 per cent. of fine copper. In the winze below the 65 fm. level and the other pitches there is no alteration.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.—E. Harvey, July 22: The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 34; the lode still presents the same very promising appearance, the ground is easy for sinking, and the shaftmen are making good progress. In clearing the 24, east from Stephens's shaft, we have discovered a cross-cut north in that level. This was driven by the former workers 13 fms. towards Manby's lode. We intend to continue this cross-cut, and in about 8 fms. further north we expect to cut Manby's lode, which will lay open 30 fms. of backs, in whole ground. We have sanguine hopes of intersecting the lode under favourable circumstances, and finding it productive and profitable. In the cross-cut north, to the east of Polkinghorn's shaft, in the 10, the ground is becoming more congenial and highly mineralised; we think we are near the principal part of Neptune lode at this point. We have resumed the clearing of boundary shaft, and are now down 8 fms. below the 10, and have 6 fms. to reach the 24. When this is accomplished we shall at once commence to clear the 24 east and west, where we expect to find profitable ore ground. We are clearing the 24 west from engine-shaft, and hope to communicate with Stephens's in a week or ten days. We have four tribute pitches working, which are yielding ore of a good quality. All other operations are going on satisfactorily.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—R. Nankivell, July 23: We made a good discovery yesterday in the 80 yard level, driving east of Kendrick's engine-shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide; the ore part 15 inches, nearly solid. We broke a lump of ore from the lode this morning full 4 cwts.; this looks well. As this level is below the old sump, where the late company left a bunch of ore, they having no means to keep the water. Our forebreast is 5 yards west of the sump, and I have no doubt the ore will continue in the 80; driving west the lode is 5 feet wide—a very kindly lode, producing good lumps of lead ore. In the 70 yard level, driving east, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of soft spar, clay, and a little lead ore.

— J.D. Pugh, July 23: I am happy to say I have this morning received a letter from the managing director on the mine, wherein he states that, whilst he was below yesterday (Wednesday) in the 77 yard level driving east, 5 yards west of the sump that ran in, the miners cut a lode of lead 15 in. wide, the depth of the whole level. In the 70 east they have a small parcel of ore, and in the 77 west they also cut ore that afternoon. The ground in all the levels has much improved since he last inspected the underground workings.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, July 18: The lode in bottom of the sump-shaft is worth 55l. per fm. for the length carried, 15 ft. The 120 east end is producing stones of tin. The pitches in the back of this level have improved, and are now yielding superior quality tinstuff. The 120 west end is worth 10l. per fm. The 110 west end is not yet clear of the cross-course. The 100 east end is poor. The 100 west is worth 10l. per fm. The 90 west, on engine lode, is poor. The 90 west, on Martin's lode, is worth 3l. per fm. The rise in the back of this level has been holed to the 68, west from Cobbler's.—Cobbler's: The 110 east end is worth 10l. per fm. The 100 west is worth 9l. per fm. The 90 east end is worth 9l. per fm. In the 68 east the lode is worth 3l. per fm. The 68 west is worth 4l. per fm. We sold on Wednesday, at Trethellan, 10 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. of black tin, for 745l. 13s. 4d., as per tin bill forwarded. No other change to report.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—J. Warren, July 18: During the past month the 142 north has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 9 in.; lode 2 ft. wide, but poor. The 142 south is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; the lode in this end is small and poor. In the 130 north the men have been engaged during the past month in taking down the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. for tin. The 130 south is driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 2 in., the lode being 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom; we think this end has gone through the first bunch of tin passed through in the 118, after which we had 2 fms. of not very rich ground. The 118 north is driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 7 in.; lode 2½ ft. wide, and of a more kindly nature for copper than it has been for the last 30 fms. The 118 south is driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 1 in.; lode 2 feet wide, worth 12l. per fm. We are sinking a winze behind the 106 north, to communicate with the 118 north; the air being short, we have suspended this end till the winze is communicated with the 118 north. The 106 south is driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The rise in the back of this level is worth 6l. per fm. The 94 south is driven 4 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing tin, but not sufficient to pay. The 82 north is driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode in this end has been disordered by cross branches during the past week; the killas has the same kindly appearance for the last 6 ft. The 82 south is driven 3 fms.; lode poor. The 70 south is driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in.; lode poor. The adit level south is driven 3 fms. 2 ft.; lode poor. The copper stopes in the north part of the mine, two in number, are worth on an average 7l. per fm.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Puckey, J. Puckey, July 20: In driving the 64, east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is divided by a horse of granite; the south part of the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and peach, with good spots of copper ore. The north part of the lode is 1 ft. wide, and of a similar character. The end is letting out more water, and we are expecting the lode to improve, as we are now approaching the orey ground gone down from the level above.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, July 21: All operations on the mine are progressing satisfactorily. No alterations on the mine since my last.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. Millett, July 23: The ground in Louisa's diagonal shaft, sinking below the 70, is very favourable. The lode in the 70 fm. level, west of this shaft, will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 60 fm. level west of Louisa's shaft, will produce 4 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the same level, will yield 2½ tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the 60 fm. level east is worth 5l. per fathom for tin; the lode in the 50 fm. level east is worth 6l. per fathom for tin; the lode in the 60 fathom level, east of Hosking's, will produce 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. All other parts of the mine are without alteration since our last report.

PROVIDENCE.—Wm. Hollow, P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, July 20: The standard lode, in the 65 east, is 18 in. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. The cross-course north in this level is small and poor. In the 75 east (since the date of our last report) we have intersected a flookan, and in opening north on it cut a bunch of capel, producing good stones of tin, and has a kindly appearance for an improvement; the north part of the lode in this level is worth 16l. per fm. We are now cross-cutting north in the 85 east towards this part.—New South Lode: The lode in the 75 east is 1 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 25l. per fm.; No. 2 stope, 40l. per fathom. The stope on the cross-course is worth 40l. per fm. The stope on the branch is worth 60l.; and the stope on the middle branch is worth 40l. per fm. The lode in the 65 south, east on the branch, has improved, now worth 50l. per fm. Hawke's shaft is now to the 35; we are cutting a plat and other preparatory work at this point. There is no other change to notice. The following is our settings for August:—103 men on tribute, at an average of 8s. in 1l., and 66 on tutwork.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, July 20: During the past month we have laid a tramroad [illegible] the 40 east, and driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; lode worth about 7l. per fm.; now set to drive by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. In the 50 winze we have sunk 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and driven west towards the 60 end 2 fms. 1 ft. 8 in.; the lode on an average is about 2 ft. wide, worth from 10l. to 12l. per fathom; now set to drive, haul the stuff, &c., by nine men, at 4l. 10s. per fm. We have driven the 60 east 2 fms.; the ground is still hard and capely; we intend cutting through the lode to see what sort of ground there is north. No tribute setting this month.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON.—E. Davies, July 21: The driving west along the lode proceeds as fast as possible. The ground going through at present and last week is poor. The lode is very large, the bulk being on the south side of the level. We take the easiest part to drive, so as to reach westward as quick as possible. We have, in accordance with our last letter, set the cross-cut to two men; these shall continue at this work whilst the other four drive ahead. I am glad to find the royalty has been lowered. I hope very soon to resume dressing.

ROARING WATER.—Captain Thomas, July 20: I have this day set a contract to complete the stope from Orchard wall to the old workings on Grady's lode, at 1l. per fathom, and 5s. in 1l. for copper. I thought it best to do this in order to have the ore carefully saved. The lode is looking well, and produces very rich ore; it is in every respect a good-looking lode. In the course of a few days we shall commence clearing the old shaft on Grady's lode, which is about 5 or 6 fms. deep, from whence we shall continue to sink on the course of the lode. All the lodes, so far as opened on, are exceedingly promising.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, July 22: We have nothing particular to report during the past week. All our operations underground and at the surface are in regular progress. We expect to get the new engine to work in about three weeks from this time.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, E. Carthew, July 23: Geisler's engine-shaft is sunk 9½ fathoms below the 10. The 10 end is driven west of the cross-cut 4½ fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of grey ore, mixed with a little malleable copper. The 10, east of cross-cut, is poor. The lode in the 10, west of No. 1 winze, is worth 6l. per fm. The 10 end, east of No. 1 winze, is worth 6l. per fathom. The stope in back of the 10, east of No. 1 winze, is worth 10l. per fm. The 10, west of No. 2 winze, is worth 6l. per fm. We expect to sample about 60 tons of copper ore on Tuesday, the 28th inst. No other alteration in the mine.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, July 23: Setting Report: A plat to cut 12 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high put in penthouse for 16l. at per bargain. The 40 north by three men, at 40s. per fm., stent 5 fms.; the lode has not been taken down since we commenced driving here. The 30 north by three men and three boys, at 35s. per fm.; month's stent. The 20 north by six men, at 50s. per fm.; month's stent. An end by four men on the course of a cross lode, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; 2 fms. stent; this lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of gossan and quartz, letting out a quantity of water—a kindly-looking lode; at present unproductive. A stope in the back of the 20 by four men, at 3l. per fm.; 3 fms. stent. A tribute pitch in the 30 by two men, at 6s. 8d. in 1l. No. 2 pitch, at the 30, at 8s. in 1l. All the filling and landing for one month by four men, at 13l. All the sawing of timber for three months, at 2s. 4d. per 100 ft.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, July 23: In the 50, west of ventilating shaft, no lode has been met with west of cross-course yet. In Stancombe's stopes, in the back of the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of good ore per fathom. In Stanton's cross-cut north, at the 50, the ground continues favourable for driving. In White's rise, in the back of the 40, west of John's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1 ton of good ore per fathom. In the 40, east of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 40, west of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding good stones of tin. In the 30, east of Fellow's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding some good stones of tin. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, July 18: In my report of last week reference was made of our having met with granite in the 90 cross-cut north. It appears that we are now fairly through the elvan, which has been a most troublesome bar of ground for excavating, as might have been expected; the granite about the junction is also rather unfavourable for progress, but I hope it will improve as we get off from the elvan.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, W. Thomas, Wm. Richards, July 18: The lode in the deep adit, west from cross-cut, averages about 2 ft. wide, kindly, and producing a little tin, with occasional appearances of copper; set at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; about 40 to 50 fms. west of the above end we have sunk a shaft some 22 fms. on a kindly lode, and have been opening east and west from the same, from which we have raised a parcel of tin, which we shall sample for sale on Tuesday next, and which we estimate will sell for 60*l.* or 70*l.* We shall commence in the course of the ensuing month to explore the above lode in several places, where, from the extent of the ancient excavations, we judge tin must have been found in great quantities. We should have operated on this range of lodes in years past, but the points at which we are now working have always been full of water until the present season, when they have become perfectly dry.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, July 21: The water is now down to the 105, and we expect in ten days to get to the bottom of the mine.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, July 21: No lode has been taken down in the 60 east since my last report. The lode in the 40 west is at present small, spotted with lead and copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the 30 west has improved since my last report, and will now yield about 1 ton of lead ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The lode in the 20 west is very wide, and of a very promising character, from which we have broken some good lead during the past week. In the other points of operation there is no change to notice since last reported. In consequence of the long drought the surface water is fast falling off.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, July 22: In the rise in the back of the 50 no lode taken down since last setting-day. In the flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 12, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—improved since last reported.

SOUTH GRYLLS.—J. Richards, July 22: The masons are going on rapidly with the buildings, and should fine weather continue will in a very short time complete the walls. We have repaired the roads coming into the mine for carriage of materials, &c. The adit level men are going forward with their clearing and repairs as fast as possible, and will soon be in readiness to commence the cross-cut south. The horse-whim will be erected on Gundry's shaft in a few days, which will enable us to draw the stuff from the cross-cut at the adit level. Other works are going on favourably.

SOUTH PHŒNIX.—July 21: Since your last general meeting, held on May 14, we have recommenced driving the cross-cut south in the 166 fm. level, and have driven it about 6 ft. in search of the south part of the Greenhills lode, but have not yet reached it: the ground in the cross-cut is composed of a mixture of granite and peach. The 154 has been driven west on Greenhills lode 3 fms., 4 ft. 3 ft., and we have got through the small cross branches named in my last report, which for the time had a bad effect upon the lode, but it is again getting more regular and better defined, and producing occasional good stones of ore; and, judging from where the lode made ore in the 126, we may shortly expect an improvement in this level (the 154). The 126 has been driven west by the side of the Marke Valley main lode about 10 fms., making it about 12 fms. from cross-course; the ground in this drivage has been, and still is, very unsettled and broken up, the lode at times making a well-defined wall, and at other times making none at all, but throwing out, as it were, great bunches of capel and gossan into the granite by the side of it, and when those bunches of capel are so thrown out we frequently meet with good spots of grey copper ore mixed up with it. I cannot believe that this unsettled ground is going to continue much further off from the cross-course, but so long as it does continue I think there is very little chance of the lode making ore in any great quantities. We are pushing the end to get out of the disordered ground as fast as we possibly can, by working early on Monday mornings and late on Saturday nights, and at present we are making good progress, the rate of driving being about 9 feet per week. The 126 has been driven east from cross-course on the lode 1 fm.; the lode is getting much more settled, and is now very little influenced by the cross-course; it is composed of peach, prian, and capel, and is producing good stones of black and coated yellow copper ore, a very promising lode, with every prospect of further improvement. This lode has not been seen west of the cross-course in this level, and I would advise opening upon it in that direction as soon as possible. We have put up a rise in back of the 126, on the south part of Greenhills lode, about 1½ fathom, and find it about 18 in. wide, composed principally of mundic and copper ore, but the ground around it is exceedingly hard and slow for progress, therefore the rise at present is idle, but we intend resuming it again as soon as this level is properly ventilated. The 100 has been driven south on the cross-course 15½ fms., and the ground is still easy; this level is now about 17 fms. behind the extreme south point in the 126, which 17 fms. will be completed in about a couple of months. In conclusion, I beg to say that I have not seen the mine looking so encouraging for years past as it is at present.

— July 22: Since I sent away my report we have broken some stones of grey ore of very rich quality in the end going west by the side of the Marke Valley main lode in the 126, and to-day I have had it assayed, and send you the produce per cent., as just received from the assayer:—Sample No. 1, 64½ per cent.; No. 2, 42¾ per cent.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 23: Youren's Lode: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140 fathom level, is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic, producing occasional stones of ore; a promising lode. In the 140 west the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of spar, killas, peach, and mundic; the lode in the 130 west is 18 in. wide, and yields 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have three stopes, working by 18 men, over the back of the above-mentioned level, each stope producing three tons of ore per fm. In the 120 west the lode is small and poor; the lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 120 west is 2½ feet wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fm.; this winze is in advance of the 130 fm. level end about 16 fms. In the 110 west the lode is 1 foot wide, consisting of peach and mundic. We have two stopes over the back of the last-mentioned level, each yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 20 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is promising for further improvement. In the 90 west the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a kindly appearance. The lode in the 78 west is 1 foot wide, composed of peach and spar.—South Lode: In the 140 east the lode is 3 feet wide, consisting of killas and spar; the lode in the 130 east is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 120 east the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of peach, spar, and mundic, with stones of ore; a kindly lode. The lode in the rise over the back of the 110 fm. level is 15 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and mundic.

ST. DAVID'S (GOLD).—T. Faull, July 23: I have pleasure in recording a further improvement in the shaft sinking on Elizabeth lode. The lode contains more gold than heretofore, and the improvement is likely to be of some importance. To-day I operated upon a stone of about 1 lb. weight, and the production of a few beautiful specks of gold was the pleasing result. In another month we shall be in a position to work on this lode very extensively. Other operations are going on satisfactorily.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Carthew, W. Williams, July 21: We have four men extending the deep adit level from the wheel to the guide shaft; we are pushing this on with all speed, in order to get under the shaft, we have fair driving ground, with good branches of tin. We have four men sinking the guide shaft; the lode is large, and all mixed with tin. We are only taking down at present about 4 feet of the width of the lode, leaving about the same width of lode in the side. We have two men driving the deep adit on Casley's lode, the lode in the end is 3 feet wide; the ground by the side of the lode being easier for driving, we are pushing forward in the easy ground. In a few days we shall be taking down the lode, when we will inform you of its value. We have one man and a boy clearing the mill adit; in this level we have discovered a very kindly lode, which we intend to extend on. The tramroad is complete, and the round buddle bottom fixed; we shall get it to work this work.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, July 20: There is no particular change to notice in these mines since last reported. The 174 end, east of Opie's, is driven about 6 fathoms through a lode, worth 30*l.* per fm.; the present end is of the same value. The 174 end, west of Billing's, is worth 25*l.* per fm. Opie's shaft is still looking well, but is suspended for the present, and the men are engaged cutting ground for cistern and bearers, preparatory to fixing plunger-lift at the 174. Our last month's sale of tin was 2623*l.* 13s.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, July 22: In order that the shareholders may be aware of our present position, I will this week go into some particulars respecting the mine. You are aware that we have not as yet been able to work any of the tin and copper ground east and west of the engine-shaft, from want of drawing power, but as we are now in the course of erecting a new steam-whim and fixing skip-road in this shaft. I hope by September month to be in a position to work this ground. The engine-shaft is made good to the bottom, or 62 fm. level, below adit, with plunger-lifts, fixed at the adit, 40 and 62 fm. levels.—Saveall's Lode: The 62 fm. level is extended 64 fms. east; the 50 is extended 88 fms. east and 31 fms. west; and the 40 is extended 57 fms. east and 30 fms. west; in all these levels the lode is from 18 inches to 4 feet wide, of a strong masterly character, and will produce a great quantity of tinstuff.—Wheal Bozan's Lode: The 62 is extended 33 fms. east; the 50 is extended 40 fms. east; the 40 is extended 70 fms. east, nearly all in tin ground lode, from 10 to 15 inches wide.—North Lode: The 62 is extended east from engine-shaft to the north lode shaft 75 fms., all in tribute ground, lode from 12 to 20 inches wide; report says this level is extended 72 fms. west, but we are unable to clear this until the steam-whim is at work. The 40 fathom level is extended west from engine-shaft 72 fms., the last 8 fms. in killas; in the bottom of this level there is a good run of tin and copper ground, which I hope to work shortly; from this part of the mine we have not yet sold any produce, but I hope soon to considerably add to our returns from here. At the north lode shaft we have nine men cutting tram-plat in the 62 fm. level, and four men clearing the 62 fm. level east, and laying tramroad in the back of this level. We notice tin ground 100 fathoms in length on which we shall soon set a number of pitches on tribute, in the 40 and 50 fm. levels, east and west of this shaft; we have several pitches now working on tribute.—West Buck Shaft: North-west from this shaft we have extended the deep adit level on Wheal Owl lode 18 fms. in good tin ground, and we have just now in the end, back, and bottom a good tin lode, 18 inches wide; this looks well. We intend to bring on the 20, 40, and 62 fm. levels under this run of tin ground.—East Buck Shaft: We have several tribute pitches east and west of this shaft; west of it we are extending south-west on Wheal Owl lode, in the 40 fm. level, in order to cut the Red Dipper lode; we are aware there is a good run of tin ground holding down in the 20 fm. level, on Wheal Dower, Wheal Widden, and Wheal Owl lodes, and this cross-cut will cut them all in from six to nine months.—Wheal Widden Shaft: We are now sinking below; the adit level is looking well. The mine throughout is looking well, and as soon as the steam-whim is at work, with the additional stamping power contemplated, we shall considerably increase our returns.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foote, July 21: In the 250 south we have taken down the western part of the lode, which is 18 in. wide, but poor. There is another part of the lode standing to the east, which will be cut into as soon as the end is extended a few fathoms further south. The ground in this level is very much improved for driving, and we are making good progress. In the 237 south the lode is small and poor. We have about 12 fathoms more to drive in this level before reaching the next shoot of ore. The winze in the bottom of this level is being sunk by the side of the lode, and we are making good progress. In the 226 south we are driving by the side of the lode, in good ground for progress. We shall not cut into the lode until the end of this month. The eastern wall of the lode has a more promising appearance, and is letting out much water. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of this level is 18 in. wide, producing good saving work. This winze is sinking on the north part of the next shoot of ore that we expect to meet with in the 237; the ground is also easy for progress. The lode in the winze sinking in the 215 is 2 ft. wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead per fm.

TOLCARNE.—July 18: Field's Lode: The 50 east is a promising lode, 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of copper ore. The 50 west is disordered by the cross-course. The 40 east is a promising lode. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In the 30 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and prian.—New North Lode: The cross-cut towards this lode at the 40 is in hard ground. The 30 east is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach and black ore, saving work. In the 20 west the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding ½ ton per fm., and promising to improve. The 20 east is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. All the ore levels are in speedy ground.—King's Lode: The lode is increasing in size at King's shaft; it is now 20 in. wide, a kindly lode, composed of fluor-spar and stones of ore. In the 12 west the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of gossan and fluor-spar. The adit cross-cut south has passed through a soft channel of killas, about 15 in. wide, containing a branch of spar 3 in. wide, ground again hard. The new eastern shaft is favourable for sinking. The tribute pitches are yielding about the same quantity of copper ore. The number of men employed in tutwork, including kibble-fillers and landers, is 51, with 20 boys.

TOLVADDEN.—F. Gundry, July 22: The lode in the 93 fm. level west is improving. We hope shortly to reach the dip of ore in the 93 east. The ground in the 83 is equally favourable for driving. In the 60 fm. level east the ore is improving in quality. In the 50 fm. level the lode is chiefly composed of gossan, quartz, black and yellow ore, with every indication of improving.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, July 23: The stope east of the engine-shaft, in bottom of the 154, is worth 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. The stope east of the sump-winze, in bottom of the 144, is worth 8*l.* per fm. There is no other alteration in the mine. We are preparing for the sampling on the 28th inst. about the usual quantity and quality copper ore.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, July 22: Saturday being our setting-day, we set the following bargains and pitches—viz., a plat to cut at the 140 new sump by eight men, for 18*l.*; this will yield tin enough enough to pay for cutting. This level to drive west of the above shaft by six men, at 70s. per fm.; the lode is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The 130 to drive west by two men, at 50s. per fm.; this end is rather poor, but it has a kindly appearance, and an improvement is shortly expected here. The 100, in Trevenen engine-shaft, by six men, at 25s. per fm.; the above shaft to clear and secure below. The 80 by six men and two boys, at 60s. per fathom; we have cleared 16 fathoms of this shaft; and the 40 to clear east of Trevenen engine-shaft by four men, at 16s. per fathom. We also set a tribute pitch in the back of the 130, west of new sump, by two men and two boys, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l.* One refused in this back at 4s. 6d.; set one in bottom of the 120, east of new sump, by two men, at 6s. 8d. One in back of the 70, east of Trevenen, by four men, at 11s. 6d.; one in bottom of the above level by four men, at 8s.; and one in the 80 by two men, at 11s. We have six men in the 120 between Tremenheere and new sump preparing for bobs and rods, &c.; one of these bob stands cut, the other is in hand. The tramroad at surface is commenced. The new boiler for draft-engine is expected here to-day. We are glad to say that fair progress is being made in the repairs of the mine.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, July 22: The lode in the 40 north is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fm., and in this level south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work. The Tye level, in the 30 south, still continues wet, and spare for driving. The stopes in the back of this level, three in number, produce as follows:—No. 1, 6 cwts.; Nos. 2 and 3, 3 cwts. each of lead per fm. The water in the old mine is sunk 2 fms. 4 fms. below the 30.

TRIMLEY HALL.—July 23: We have nearly completed the foundation of engine and boiler house, and shall be ready for the masons to commence in a day or two.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, July 18: There is no alteration in either of the points at this mine since my advice of Monday. We are forcing down the engine-shaft, and driving the 50 west as fast as possible.

TYDDYNGLWADIS (SILVER-LEAD).—Geo. Williams, July 20: Adit No. 1 Shaft: The progress in sinking is 7 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and the ore not so good as last reported.—No. 4 Winze: The progress in sinking in this winze is 7 ft. 11 in., and the lode continues much the same in size, with less ore.—No. 2 Adit Rise: The progress in rising is 8 ft. 9 in.; the ore is getting poorer as we near the surface, more mixed with blende, and more quartz coming in.—Cwmheisian Isaf Mine—No. 2 Adit: The progress in driving on this being 2 ft. 2 in., the lode has greatly improved since my last, showing good spots of lead ore.—Surface: We are going on with the gigging of the smalls, and also the picking. I expect the German machinery will be at work this week.

TYWARNHAILE.—J. Nicholls, J. Daw, T. Hampton, July 22: The 100, east of Bennett's, continues to yield about 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 90 east is large, but unproductive at present. The cross-cut south from the 80 east contains stones of ore, but not enough to value. Railway shaft is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. James's shaft will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. for its length. All other parts of the mine are without change to notice.

UNITED DOLFRWYNOGS (GOLD AND COPPER).—George Williams, July 13: Bog Shaft: The air-pipes are put in, and good air-receiver on the top, but of no avail, there being no air for the last few days, the men were obliged to give up on Friday, not being able to take down their lighted candles; so we have nothing to do but put up a duck-machine, to be worked by a wheel. The six labourers are discharged.—Penbryn Mine: Our progress in driving on this is 8 ft.; no change in size or character of lode.—Buarthre Mine: We tried the lode by sinking since my last; the prospect being poor, I thought it wise to suspend the men from this for the present.

— G. Williams, July 20: Bog Shaft: The duck-blowing machine is fixed, which is worked by the wheel, and answers well. No. 1 lode west, driving from shaft, I have this morning set to six miners, to drive and bring up to surface, at 180s. per fathom. The weather is very dry, and the water very low, but we manage to get enough by having our reservoirs.—Penbryn Mine: Progress in driving 7 ft. We have a very promising lode for gold, but none visible yet; I am daily expecting to see it.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—July 20: Our workings on St. David's lode continues much the same as last reported. In the stope between the top and lower adit we find now and then some shoots of visible gold, but nothing of any duration. The quartz is of a whitish character, and full of white metal. In the stope above the top adit the vein is beginning to increase in width, but does not contain a speck of visible gold.—Jenny and Eliza Adits: Nothing worthy of notice has taken place at these workings. The masons are finishing the foundation of the stamps, and we are waiting for the coffers to finish this work. The water has so decreased, owing to the dry weather, that it is with difficulty we can obtain power enough to crush stuff for the one pan working, and then we are obliged to stop the pan, and turn the water from this on the large wheel. One of the little Brittens will be fixed by to-morrow night for the trial. Gold received July 15, 12 ozs. 12 dwts.; ditto July 21, 13 ozs. 11 dwts.=26 ozs. 3 dwts.

WEST CARADON.—W. Johns, R. Trathan, July 23: The 165, on Menadue lode, west of trial winze, has a good appearance, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. The 155 fm. level, on the same lode, is worth fully 3 tons of ore per fm.; this looks like the beginning of a new shoot of ore. The 116, on Dunstan's lode, has a little improved, and draining the water from the winze in bottom of the 104, in advance of the end. We hope to resume the sinking of this winze again shortly. We are sinking Pryor's shaft below the 30, in which good progress is making.

WEST CLOGAU.—W. Daniell, July 20: There is scarcely any water in the river, and we have, consequently, been obliged to stop the machinery, which up to this time was working very well. I have discharged some of the men at the works, leaving only the carpenters to complete some joiners' work. The lode in Llechfraith adit continues the same as last reported, the width being about 2½ ft.

WEST CONDURROW.—Francis Gilbert, July 23: The lode at the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, consisting of spar. The lode in the 50, west of the above shaft, is 4 ft. wide, having a mixture of spar and flookan. In the 36, east of Purser's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of peach, and impregnated with copper. In the winze sinking below the 24 the lode is 16 in. wide, consisting of spar and peach. The stope in back of this level is worth for tin 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the deep adit level, west of Bennetts' shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel and peach.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, July 21: The sinking of the new grass shaft is proceeding satisfactorily; sunk 7 fms.; likewise the cross-cut south from Paull's shaft has, since my last report for the general meeting, been driven about 4 fms., where the ground is more settled and congenial for mineral. We have about 11 fms. to drive, when we shall get under the new shaft. I expect soon to intersect another lode. No change to report in any of our other operations.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, July 23: The lode at Dawkes's shaft is 1½ ft wide, composed of capel, spar, and peach, producing good stones of tin—saving work and the men are making fair progress in saving. The lode in the 65 end, east of same shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar and peach, containing rich grey and black copper ores, yielding also 2 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. The lode in the 30 end east is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and capel, producing occasionally good stones of tin, but not enough to value. The lode in the 30 end west is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach and spar, chiefly of the former, containing a small quantity of tin. The tribute department is without alteration. We shall sample a small parcel of copper ore of good quality about the end of this month, which has been broken from the different pitches and the 65 end.

WEST POLBREEN.—R. Davis, July 21: The prospects here are quite equal to my former report. The lode in the deep adit is very strong and well defined, and highly productive for tin. In driving a few fathoms further west I expect great improvements in the lode. The nature of the lode and the strata fully justify these anticipations; and immediately we reach the cross-course and bring down the proposed new shaft for ventilation, &c., a great many tributers can be advantageously employed. I am now describing May's lode; but when we reach Dorcas lode, and open it up, we cannot fail to make large returns of tin, and give handsome profits. I am more convinced than ever that we have one of the best tin setts in the district.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, July 20: I beg to hand you the pay-sheet for the month of June, and copy of setting for the current month. The part of the lode being carried in the 162 west is a little harder at present, and still contains numerous small vughs, which impede the progress; it is composed of capel, quartz, iron, mundic, spots of grey copper ore, and green carbonate of copper; we have not met with anything definite as yet by boring; we have suspended this operation for the time, and put the men to drive No. 4 cross-cut north, in the 162 east, about 5 fathoms behind the present end. The 162 east has been driven 7 fathoms in the past month, and the ground continues very favourable for progress; no part of the lode has been taken down in the past week, but we shall do so this week. The adit level has been driven 13 fathoms in the past month, and I am glad to say the ground is equally easy for progress; the present price is 35s. per fm., stented the month.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 23: Taylor's sumpmen are getting on very well in stripping down the piece of lode in Taylor's engine-shaft; it is now taken down to where the lode became poor; what has been taken down has turned out very well. In the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, we are driving on the north or flookan part of the lode, to make all the speed we can in communicating with the 65 west. The north part of the lode that we are carrying in the 65, west of Wheal Raven shaft, is 2½ feet wide, yielding fully 3 tons of ore per fathom—a fine looking lode. The water is nearly drained from the winze in the bottom of the 52; we hope shortly to be able to sink it again. No alteration to notice in the ground in the 50 cross-cut north since last reported.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. Harris, July 18: No lode has been taken down in Charles's shaft this week. The lode in the 58 west is 2½ ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with a little prian, and spots of ore, but not enough to value. The stope below the 58, west of Charles's shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The stope above the 58, west of Charles's shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. We have placed the risemen to stope the back of the 58, west of the cross-course, and the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The stope below the 48, east of Charles's shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm.

WHEAL CARADON.—F. Pryor, J. Brown, July 11: Cruttwell's engine-shaft is down to the 60, and the sumpmen will now be engaged in casing and dividing down the shaft for drawing the stuff, &c.; after this work is completed we shall then cut a plat and drive west on the course of the lode, which we hope to accomplish in about a month. In the trial shaft, on Mary's lode, the deeper we are going the more rapidly the water increases—in fact, it is with great difficulty that it is kept, and we are of opinion (although we shall try our best) that very little more will be done in this shaft without the aid of flat-rods being attached to the engine; the lode is presenting a very kindly appearance, about 20 in. wide, with stones of ore, and the stratum of ground is everything that can be desired.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 21: Saturday being our setting-day, the following pitches and bargains were set:—A pitch in back of the 48, west of Cock's shaft, by four men, for two months, at 14s. tribute; a pitch in back of the 54, west of the western cross-course, by two men, for two months, at 14s. tribute; Cock's shaft to sink below the 84, by nine men, to be carried 12 feet long, with all the lode, stent 2 fms.; to cut trip-plat, 11 feet long, 8 ft. deep, and 9 feet wide, and to take down all the lode, at per bargain 60*l.* The 84 east, by four men, to be carried 7 ft. high, with all the lode, stent 2 fms., at 6*l.* per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding a little saving work for dressing of low quality. The 84 west, by six men, to be carried 7 feet high, with all the lode, stent 2 fms., at 10*l.* per fm.; lode 6 feet wide, yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 20*l.* The 72 east, by four men, to be carried 7 feet high, with all the lode, stent 4 fms., at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 2½ feet wide, composed of a mixture of killas, spar, and capel, with a small branch of mundic and copper ore on each side, but of no value. We shall sample on Friday, the 31st inst., full 100 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 18: The lode in the 120 west is 18 in. wide, of spar and stones of ore. There is no change in the 110 cross-cut north.—New Lode: The lode in the 100 west is 3 ft. wide, producing ore and tin, worth from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fm.; the lode is looking very promising indeed. The lode in the rise above the 100 west is worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the 90 west is 3½ ft. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth from 15*l.* to 18*l.* per fathom. The winze below this level is worth 15*l.* per fm. for ore and tin. The lode in the 80 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, a good lode for tin, worth 25*l.* per fm. The lode in the 66, west of the caunter, is 8 in. wide, producing some very good ore, and which we think, looking at the nature of the ground, will improve.—North Lode: The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 80, is producing good tinny work, worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. The stope above the 80, east of cross-cut, is worth for tin from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. The men are making fair progress with the 80 cross-cut, north of the north lode, and also with the rise against the new shaft, above the 66, and with the shaft sinking below the 12. We are getting on very well with our ore for the sampling on Wednesday.

— G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 23: We are glad to say that the 66 west, on the caunter, is improving for copper, and we hope by Saturday to be able to tell you the value of it. All the other places are looking much the same as we stated on Saturday.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, July 23: Fisher's Lode: In the 40 fm. level, driving east of Annie's engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the stope in the side of this level there is no alteration: the lode is worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 20 fathom level the lode is small and unproductive.—Standard Lode: In the 30 fm. level, east of the western shaft, there has been no lode taken down for the past week. In the 10 fathom level the lode is split in two parts, composed of spar, capel, and a small quantity of tin.—Georgia Lode: The shaftmen are engaged cutting plat at the 20 fm. level, which is nearly completed; the lode is large, but unproductive. In the winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. level the lode is worth 60*l.* per fm. In the back of this level, No. 1 stope is worth 35*l.* per fathom, No. 2 stope 20*l.* per fathom, and No. 3 stope 15*l.* per fathom. In the back of the 33 fm. level the lode is a little improved; the stope is now worth 35*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, July 18: The lode in the engine-shaft and 130 east end continues without change to notice. The lode in the 115 end is poor. The winze below the 115 has not been sunk for the week. The stope west from the winze below the 100 is worth 30*l.* per fm. The stope east from the winze below the 100 is worth 30*l.* per fm. Alexander's lode, in the shaft, is improving in size and value, worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 12 end is poor. The lode in the adit end is producing stones of ore. The stopes above and below the adit level are worth 8*l.* per fm. The tinstuff sold to-day realised 1076*l.* 9s.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, July 21: We have forked the engine-shaft to within 5 fms. of the bottom, the depth of the shaft being 7 fms. below the 68 fm. level. In the 68, east and west, the lode is spotted with lead, and looks likely to improve. Some good ore ground has been passed through at this level, and in places the lode in the bottom of the level, west of the shaft, will yield ½ ton of lead per fathom; this end is 3½ fms. behind a bunch of lead gone down in the bottom of the 58, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. In the 58 west the lode yields good saving work, and is improving as we drive; this end is about 7 fathoms behind a bunch of lead in the bottom of the 48, worth 15 cwts. per fathom. In the 48 west the lode is worth 3 cwts. per fathom, and looks promising for further improvement; this end is probably 20 fms. from the junction of this lode with the south lode, where at the 38 we went through a good lode of lead 15 fms. long. The 28 fm. level is driven several fathoms west of the main run of ore ground, and is now being driven to search for fresh bunches of ore, and to intersect other lodes, one of which we expect to meet with in a few fathoms further driving. On Smelting-house lode we have sunk 11 fms., and the lode, which is of a very promising character, yields good prills of lead.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, J. Nicholas, July 18: The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is still worth 9*l.* per fm.; and in the 90, east of ditto, 9*l.* per fathom, with a good appearance.—Holgate's Shaft: We are still stripping down the side of the 65, west of caunter lode, which is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, on the caunter lode, is worth 16*l.* per fm. Pryor's lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is worth 20*l.* per fm.; and in the new shaft, in the back of this level, 20*l.* per fathom; in ditto, below this level, the lode is worth 14*l.* per fm.; the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; and in the rise behind this end, 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; and in this level, west of ditto, 11*l.* per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is worth 20*l.* per fm.; and in the new shaft, in the back of this level, 17*l.* per fathom; and in ditto, below this level, 25*l.* per fm.: the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 11*l.* per fm.; and in the rise in the back of this level, 16*l.* per fm. The ground in the 65 and 24 fm. level cross-cuts is very much improved; and also in the new shaft, cutting down below surface. Other places are without change since our last report.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, July 23: Gowan Lode: Wickett's shaft is being sunk 5 fathoms below the 70; at present the lode is small, and not of much value. The lode in the 70 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 14*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 40 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, July 23: Clymo's shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 180. In the 180 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 170 south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 160 north it is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of lead, not enough to value. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on July 9 a parcel of lead ore, computed 45 tons, to Messrs. Stock and Co., at 25*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHENS.—W. Edwards, July 21: Since my last report on the 14th inst. we have communicated with the shaft, cut plat, and I have this day set the cross-cuts to drive north and south toward the different lodes, at 16s. per fathom, takers to pay all cost, including the drawing. The ground still continues favourable for driving, and most congenial for minerals.

WHEAL NORRIS.—Wm. Bugelhole, J. Andrews, July 18: The ground in Cremorne shaft is still favourable for progress. The ground in the 35 end east, on No. 5 lode, is easy for driving. Carter's shaftmen are making good progress in sinking and cutting the trip-plat. We are driving the 35 east on the north side of No. 4 lode; ground spare for driving. We are also driving this level west on the north side of the lode; ground easy for making good progress. The whole length driven through from east to west is about 7 fathoms. We have cut through the lode opposite Carter's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, composed of prian, blue peach, and tin, producing good stamping work. We have cut into the lode in several places east and west from where we cut through the lode, and find it to be much richer, yielding excellent stamping work; the reason we left so long a piece of lode standing is, if we cut it down we should interfere with the shaftmen in cutting the trip-plat. Immediately over this drivage the lode in the 25 is extremely poor, and the great improvement that has taken place in this lode from the 25 to the 35 gives strong indications of a great improvement also in the 45. We have not taken down any lode in the 25 east since our last report. The 15 is cleared out on No. 4 lode; we purpose to drive the end 2 or 3 fathoms further in firm ground before commencing sinking the winze below the 15 to communicate with the 25. On the whole, we think our prospects are very encouraging. All the pitwork and machinery in the mine are working well.

WHEAL PAR.—July 20: Rashleigh's: The lode in the 10 east is more promising than it has been for some time past, and getting clear of the cross-courses; we expect it to improve, at present producing fair quality tinstuff. The cross-cut at this level, driving south to cut the lodes there, is progressing favourably. The stopes in this part of the mine are producing rather better than for a few weeks previously, not having been worked out so much by the old men.—Waters': The sump is down 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 10; sinking progressing favourably. The 10 east end is getting clear of the slide, and the lode again becoming productive. The 10 west end produces stones of tin. The lode in the west shaft is worth 5*l.* per fm. No other change to report.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—Wm. Chappell, W. H. Martin, July 22: At the flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 75, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm., with indications of further improvement. Our prospects under the 70 have altogether improved. The lode in the 75 west end is 4 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* 10s. per fm., and daily improving. In the 75 end, driving east, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing peach, mundic, prian, and tin. In the 30 end, driving east, the lode is disordered by the intersection of Hallabelise cross-course. At the Bounder shaft, sinking under the 60, the lode is 2 ft. wide, interspersed with good stones of tin. In the 60, driving east, the lode is 2½ feet wide, containing good stones of tin, with indications of further improvement. In the 50, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, with stones of tin.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 22: In the bottom of the new engine-shaft, sinking under the 133 fm. level, we have intersected elvans dipping east, about 3 ft. in the length of the shaft (12 ft.), the lode is improved in appearance, size, and quality, now yielding some good tinstuff. In the 133, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is still small, yielding occasional stones of tin. In the 123, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branches, is worth 25*l.* per fathom. In the 113, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back and bottom of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 16*l.* per fathom. In the 103, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is declined and small; the men are now engaged cross-cutting south. We think another branch is making in that direction. The stopes in the back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 12*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL UNION.—M. Taylor, T. Glanville, July 22: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 4½ ft. wide, producing tin and copper ore, worth for tin about 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 45 east, on south lode, is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin and copper ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 18 east, on the tin lode, is 3 ft. wide, producing some good stones of tin and copper ore.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, July 21: In the 48 east the lode in the farthest place taken down is yielding good work for copper, for 3 ft. high from the bottom of the end; we have more lode to take down in a day or two, and hope to find it good for the height of the end. In the 48 west the lode yields good stones of copper, and is recovering from the influence of the hard bed of spar by which it has been disordered. In the 30 east the lode is large, and spotted with ore, of a very promising character. In the 30 west we have had a pretty good lode of ore, but in the end we are at the point of a splice, and the lode is small; in 2 or 3 ft. further driving we expect a larger and better lode than at present; considering the depth, nothing can be opening up more satisfactorily.

— W. H. Reynolds, July 23: The lode in the 40 east will yield from 6 to 8 cwts. of rich grey ore per fathom, and the 40 west 3 cwts. Both ends are recovering from the influence of the hard spar that disordered them, and we expect a great improvement shortly.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, July 18: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 14*l.* per fm. The 80, east of engine-shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fm.—Copper Lode: The lode in the 58, west of No. 3 shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the 58 east is worth 25*l.* per fm. for copper ore. We have commenced driving the 48, west of new engine-shaft, by six men, and shall decide about sinking the shaft on Friday next, it being survey-day.

BALLACORKISH MINE.—We are gratified to learn that a discovery of lead ore has lately been made in the South Foxdale Mines (Ballacorkish). Within the last three months the workings have partially been confined to sinking below the adit, and the depth already attained in this short time is 14 fms., at which point the discovery alluded to is made. It appears, as far as it is opened, that the course or run of ore is traversing in a north or south direction; and, what is still more important, it is within 30 fms. of an east and west lode of great promise. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that as soon as these lodes unite a most valuable and productive mine will undoubtedly be the result. The value of the ore from actual assay is upwards of 50 oz. of silver to the ton, and 80 per cent. for lead. Samples of float ore found in this locality have been assayed, and produced upwards of 60 oz. of silver to the ton. It is believed by experienced and scientific miners that the South Foxdale district before long will prove a great boon to the neighbourhood, as well as make a princely fortune for the adventurers. Capt. Grose, who is the manager for the present company, has for years past entertained a high opinion of the property; and at one time, we are informed, made an offer to take the concern entirely at his own risk, but could not come to terms with we old proprietors, who then held the lease. It is a little more than twelve months since the company commenced operations, and their prospects throughout are most brilliant. We heartily wish them prosperity and success.—*Mona's Herald.*—[Samples of the ore from the discovery spoken of have been forwarded to the office, and many mining men pronounce them to be most promising.]

IRON MAKING—PUDDLING SUPERSEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I observe, in last week's Journal, that "A Reader" offers to furnish a description of some improved process with which he is acquainted for manufacturing wrought-iron direct from the ore; at least I infer that it is wrought-iron, because the manufacture of pigs by a single process would not present much novelty. So far from the ironmasters being, as "A Reader" states, averse to adopt inventions for producing wrought-iron directly from the ore, I am sure that precisely the reverse is the case; indeed, not only have they thoroughly tried all inventions which have been brought forward, but even mechanical puddlers; and every proposition for dispensing with the services of puddlers have also received ample trial, but have hitherto all failed. If "A Reader" can suggest anything practically useful for accomplishing the object, I believe he will be well rewarded, but he must be prepared to prove the novelty, economy, and utility of his proposition, whatever it may be.

It has hitherto been found that there is no real substitute for the puddler's manual labour, and that any mechanical contrivance, although it may change the iron from the state of pig-iron, does not convert it into anything like that produced in the puddling-furnace. Mechanical puddling, moreover, is practically inapplicable; because, as everyone who has seen a puddling-furnace well knows, the rabble scarcely goes twice in the same direction during an entire heat. Were the difference between pig and wrought-iron simply chemical, the difficulty would not be great; but the structure of the iron is totally changed by the process of puddling, and as the speed and mode of using the rabble vary according to the nature of the iron under treatment, according to the temperature of the furnace, and according to the amount and nature of the impurities in each individual charge, it is found in practice that to maintain the iron sent into the market at the quality produced by the manual labour of the puddler, machinery could only possibly be substituted by having as many machines as charges; and even then there would be the difficulty of knowing which of the innumerable machines to employ. IRONMASTER.

ARREARS OF CALLS.—In another column of this day's Journal we publish an interesting communication, from a correspondent largely connected with public companies, in which the relative position of call-payers and defaulters are shown in a new light. He argues that the defaulter is pecuniarily 25 per cent. better off than he who pays promptly, and that, had public companies the means of getting the calls as soon as made, the same amount of work could be done with 10 per cent. less capital than at present. Although it may not be altogether justifiable to go so far as our correspondent, and declare that defaulters actually receive 12½ per cent. dividend upon their arrears of calls, the argument shows that the hardship upon those who pay is so great that no feelings of delicacy arising from the defaulters being co-partners or personal acquaintances should prevent the general body of shareholders from availing themselves of every means that can be placed at their disposal to compel prompt payment.

ALTERATIONS IN THE STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A most ill-advised step has just been taken by the commercial men of Newcastle-on-Tyne; it is a movement to abolish the "keel" as a measure for coal, and substitute the "ton." At any previous time the course would have been both justifiable and commendable, but present, when a bill is actually before Parliament for decimalising our existing system of weights and measures, and establishing an accordance between them and those of foreign countries, it is certainly desirable that there should be no change until the decimal system has been introduced. The introduction of the standard metric weights will be, without doubt, the greatest boon that was ever conferred upon commerce and industry, although, perhaps, at present it is the merchant and wholesale dealer alone who fully appreciate the advantages. The metric system so vastly facilitates calculations, that with that system arithmetical problems of constant occurrence in connection with commerce are performed in one-fiftieth part of the time required at present. The makers of "Ready Reckoners" are the only persons who will have reason to regret the change.

MINING IN THE BREAGE DISTRICT.—The East Great Work Tin Mining Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing "a very extraordinary mineral property" situated in the parish of Breage, in Cornwall, on the lands of Mr. C. W. Popham. It is described as immediately surrounded by mines that have returned millions of pounds sterling. A great obstacle has existed for many years to the working of the mines contained in this property in the person of the lord's mineral agent, who, with a pertinacity amounting to stubbornness, resisted every effort of speculators to obtain a sett, and release the vast mass of mineral wealth which has so long remained concealed and commercially useless. Owing to the death of this agent, however, a fortunate opportunity has arisen of forming a company to work the mine, and develope the immense resources of the property. The capital is 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*, the management being determined not to confine the advantages to large capitalists, but to furnish an opportunity to investors of moderate means. A deposit of 10s. per share only on application, and the same sum on allotment, the deposits being returned in full should no allotment take place. On looking over the list of directors, we perceive the names of men of first-class position and character; and we notice that the eminent Capt. Hancock is engineer of the mine. So far as management is concerned, the undertaking commences under the most favourable prestige. The reports are highly favourable, and did we not know the facts we should have deemed them too flattering, but being acquainted with the case we regard them with the utmost confidence. The late agent to the Godolphin Mines, Mr. W. Semmens, tells us that he has been a mine agent in the locality upwards of forty years, and, looking at the many lodes, intersections, &c., his impression is, and has been for many years, that a profitable mine will be found here at a shallow depth, and moderate outlay. Capt. Hancock says—"With such a beautiful stratum, so many lodes, so strongly mineralised at so shallow a depth, and all the adjoining mines having been profitable to a large amount, in my opinion it only requires the erection of suitable machinery to commence developing a splendid mine at once;" and, indeed, to quote from the reports of the various other agents who have inspected, would be but to repeat similar sentiments. The shares have, we understand, been freely applied for, and Capt. F. Corner has been added to the board of direction.

YUDANAMUTANA MINE.—The delivery of the Southampton portion of the Australian mail has put us into possession of further details respecting some of the mines of South Australia. The Yudanamutana is specially alluded to, and from one of the letters of our correspondents we extract the following. The writer is a Cornishman, and a thorough practical miner. He says, under date of May 15:—"I have now been between a fortnight and three weeks on this mine (the Blinman), and have seen enough to convince me that we are only just opening the casket. I have been underground, and I must say that such a jeweller's shop I never before beheld. The different portions of the works there it is difficult to choose amongst for the best; they are all good, but in the stopes of the great opening from the surface the ground is of such a character, that from a single hole exploded on Wednesday morning, I believe I am short of the truth when I say 40*l.* worth of ore was sent to the surface, and yesterday on the explosion of a hole on the west side of Humby's shaft a lode was laid open, or exposed to view, which cannot yet be valued, as the thickness cannot yet be seen. All the points of progress are good—very good. The great opening on the back of the lode from the surface is from 12 ft. wide to 50 ft. long and 30 ft. deep, and although the bottom is *all lode*, and in most parts very rich, the ends and sides are full of ore, and no one can yet say what is the real width of the lode, as neither ends or sides can be seen." The *resumé* of our several letters from South Australia shows a most marvellous result from the workings of the Yudanamutana Mines. No less than 3000 tons of ore have been raised since operations commenced, and the estimated value of which is at least 25*l.* per ton, consequently an aggregate of 75,000*l.* This is apportioned thus:—Dispatched from Port Augusta for this country, about 450 tons; waiting shipment at Ports Augusta and Adelaide, nearly 500 tons; in course of transit to port from mines, 200 tons, or thereabouts; above 1000 tons at grass at Wheal Blinman, and 1200 tons (computed) at surface at Yudanamutana.

IRON IN FRANCE.—We understand that Mr. Lucien Chapel, formerly manager of the Montigny-sur-Sambre Works, has just discovered in the department of Allier a deposit of iron ore, so rich that the products are comparable only to the finest Spanish mineral. Mr. Lucien Chapel has already closed with the proprietors of more than 50 acres of the property beneath which it exists.—*L'Ancre de St. Dizier.*

There are seven iron foundries in San Francisco, employing 400 men. The work of these foundries is valued at 300,000*l.* a year, and consists chiefly of mining machinery. Gold ore is crushed wet, and silver ore dry. The latter does not pay unless it yields $40 worth of silver per ton.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR,—I am well aware of the importance thousands attach to my weather predictions in the Journal, and I beg to acknowledge numerous kind communications I daily receive from your readers, thanking me for the information my letters conveyed. As the year has rolled on, nearly everyone of my predictions have been fulfilled almost to the hour, *sidereal time*—the late dry weather, the wind and rain for about the 20th came as foretold with equal accuracy. Some of your readers ask for information as to the cold or frosty nights on the 16th and 17th inst.; this was all in order, After the great heat we have experienced, and the warm state of the atmosphere, the late rains could not possibly have fallen, condensation in the high regions of the atmosphere could not have taken place, unless this phenomenon had occurred. For all this I was fully prepared, and the rains I predicted for that date fell in abundance generally throughout England. With regard to the future, our farmers have nothing to fear as to the weather for the harvest. From about the 26th inst. the weather will be generally fine for some time; some thunder storms, with rain and hail, will occur locally, with showers during the first week in August. This I shall again revert to in my next letter.

GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

26, Throgmorton-street, July 22.

*** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Cannock Chase, and its Coal Mines—No. I; Money Making (concluded); Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; Meetings of Public Companies: Wheal Crofty, East Wheal Russell, Lady Bertha, West Chiverton, North Rosewarne, Aberffrwd, Dun Mountain, Australian Agricultural, English and Canadian, Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company; Manufacture of Iron and Steel; Oxide of Zinc as a Pigment; New Blasting Powder; Magneto-Electric Machines; American Colliery Engineering; Mineral Transport in France.

*** With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contains the conclusion of Mr. Handel Cossham's Paper on Coal Mining: As it Was, As it Is, and as it Ought to Be; Progressive Application of Machinery to Mining Purposes; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; Mining in Australasia—Monthly Summary; Australian Mine Reports; Copper Mining in Australia; Coal Mining in Australia; the Alkali Manufacture; Petroleum; Grylls's Annual Mining Sheet; Meetings of the Nanteos and Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols Mining Companies, &c., &c.

*** With the Journal of June 27 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was published, which contains—Papers on a New Substitute for Silver; Metallic Magnesium—a New Element; Description of Improved Machinery for Crushing, Grinding, and Amalgamating Quartz, Quartz-Tailings, and other Auriferous Earth, Copper, and Silver Ore, &c.; Treatment of Gold Ores—New Processes; Money Making—No. VI.; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy. Meetings of Public Companies—West Caradon, East Wheal Martha, East Carn Brea, North Minera, Great Northern of South Australia, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, July 24, 1863.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	95 0 0– —
Tough cake...... „	92 0 0– —
Tile .... „	92 0 0– —
Burra Burra .... „	98 0 0– —
Copper wire ......p. lb.	0 1 0– —
ditto tubes ...... „	0 1 0⅛ —
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	99 0 0– —
Bottoms .... „	104 0 0– —
Old (Exchange) .... „	85 0 0– —
IRON.	**Per Ton.**
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 15 0– —
Ditto, to arrive	6 12 6– —
Nail rods	7 0 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	7 15 0– —
Bars ditto	7 10 0– 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 7 6– 8 12 6
Sheets, single	9 7 6– 9 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 10 0– 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0– 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 7 6– 5 10 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0– —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 12 6– 5 15 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 5 0–12 10 0
To arrive	11 10 0–12 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 16 0– 3 0 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	2 10 0– —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2 7 6– —
Railway chairs........	5 10 0– 5 15 0
„ spikes........	11 0 0–12 0 0
LEAD.	
English Pig, ordny. soft	20 5 6–20 15 0
Ditto (WB)	22 15 0– —
Ditto sheet	21 0 0– —
Ditto red lead	21 10 0–21 15 0
Ditto white	26 0 0–27 0 0
Ditto patent shot......	23 0 0– —
Spanish	19 5 0– —

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	8½d.–9½d.
Wire	9d.–9¼d.
Tubes	10¾d.–12d.
FOREIGN STEEL.	**Per Ton.**
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0– —
„ (hammered).	15 10 0–18 0 0
Ditto, in faggots........	17 0 0–18 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0– —
„ Spindle	30 0 0– —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle
SPELTER.	**Per Ton.**
Foreign	18 5 0–18 7 6
To arrive	18 10 0– —
ZINC.	
In sheets	23 0 0– —
TIN.	
English, blocks	118 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	119 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined	124 0 0– —
Banca	126 0 0–(nom.)
Straits	124 0 0–(nom.)
TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 7 6– 1 8 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 13 6– 1 14 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6– 1 [illegible] 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 10 6– 1 12 0
IC Coke .... „	1 2 6– 1 4 0
IX Ditto........... „	1 8 6– 1 10 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0–13 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing .p. lb.	8¼d.–8¾d.
Sheets	p. lb. 8d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6– 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market remains entirely without anything like excitement in any description of metal, and only a very limited amount of business is doing just now; manufacturers are, however, for the most part, fairly supplied with orders, and prices generally well sustained. The continental demand is good; for India there is less doing. With regard to the American trade, the late partial success of the Federal arms has operated somewhat unfavourably, the general opinion being that the prospects of peace are rendered more remote thereby.

COPPER.—The supply of ore continues short, and fixed rates are in consequence firmly adhered to; demand both for manufactured and raw has not improved, smelters getting rather short of orders. In foreign there is very little stirring—Burra Burra quiet at 98*l.*, Kapunda 98*l.*, and Chili about 83*l.* Some arrivals of Spanish are reported. Holders demand higher rates than are now current.

YELLOW METAL less enquired for, and quotations unaltered.

IRON.—Railway bars without alteration. Merchant bars are in good steady demand, prices having still an upward tendency—6*l.* at the works, and 6*l.* 12s. 6d., f.o.b. in London, to come forward. Staffordshire makers, those who are in a position to take orders, are full of work, and quote full prices. Swedish bars much neglected, prices about 11*l.* 5s. ex ship, to 11*l.* 10s. landed, ordinary specifications. Scotch pigs, on receipt of American news, declined to 53s. 10½d. mixed numbers, but have since become firmer, market closing 54s., cash.

SPELTER.—Business continues to be reported from day to day in this metal, at prices ranging from 18*l.* 5s. to 18*l.* 10s.; we have our doubts, however, whether such sales are not reported prematurely—that is to say, before they take place (except, perhaps, in the lively imaginations of the would-be sellers): *bona fide* buyers are met freely at 18*l.* 5s. cash.

ZINC quiet at 23*l.*

LEAD.—The market for English pig is very dull, sellers of ordinary soft quality at 20*l.* 5s.; WB 22*l.* 10s., and buyers difficult to meet with. Manufactured in limited request; sheets, 21*l.*; shot, 23*l.*; pipe, 21*l.*

TIN.—Late to-day smelters of English announced a reduction in fixed rates of 4*l.* per ton, making present prices as follows—118*l.* for common, and 124*l.* refined. This step, though somewhat sudden, was not altogether unlooked for, as for some time past the market has been exceedingly dull. In foreign there is little or nothing doing, quoted nominally previous to the fall in English—Straits, 124*l.*; Banca, 126*l.* Since prices have not transpired, but will, doubtless, be similarly affected.

STEEL.—Swedish keg and faggot continue dull of sale; small lots of keg have realised 16*l.* 10s.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday last there were 81 fresh arrivals, which gave a good supply of all descriptions of coal. For household coals the enquiry was active, and a large business done at an advance of 3d. per ton. Hartley's and manufacturers' in steady demand, at previous quotations. Best coal, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6ds.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s.—On Wednesday there were 21 arrivals; the market was steady, at fully last prices for all descriptions of coal.—On Friday, there were only 21 arrivals; there was no variation in the market for house and manufacturers' coals; but the small quantity of Hartley's commanded an advance of 3d. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Haswell Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s.; Kelloe Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Cowper Hartley, 15s.; Bedside West Hartley, 15s.; Buddles' West Hartley, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 13s.; Bute's Tanfield, 13s.:—11 cargoes remain unsold; 45 ships at sea.

From the official return, moved for by Mr. Hussey Vivian, of the shipments of coal, cinders, and culm, during 1862, as compared with the preceding year, it appears that the total quantity shipped coastwise was, of coal, 10,656,220 tons; of cinders, 41,025 tons; and of culm, 17,7031 tons =10,874,276 tons; the decrease being about 100,000 tons. The exports during the same period were, of coal, 8,011,038 tons; of cinders, 277,188 tons; and of culm, 13,626 tons. The shipments of patent fuel coastwise was 34,732 tons, and the exports 78,821 tons. The quantity of coal brought into the port of London in 1862 was, by sea, 3,442,402 tons; and by navigation and land carriage, 1,531,421 tons=4,973,823 tons; decrease, nearly 300,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. The patent fuel brought into London was 30,257 tons in 1862, against 23,652 tons in the preceding year. As customers, France heads the list for 1,443,115 tons; Italy, Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, Spain, Russia, and the United States, following next in rotation.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantities of coal exported during June was 648,267 tons, against 645,969 tons in the corresponding month of 1862, showing an increase of 2298 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 377,831 tons; Yorkshire, 34,609 tons; Liverpool, 37,551 tons; Severn ports, 161,909 tons; and Scotch, 36,367 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 6991 tons; Yorkshire, 7808 tons; Severn ports, 6987 tons. The decrease was—Liverpool, 10,997 tons; Scotch ports, 8486 tons.—Total exports, January to June, 3,485,960 tons, against 3,660,600 tons in 1862, showing a decrease of 174,640 tons.

In the general markets there is an uneasy feeling abroad, in reference to foreign affairs, and even the distant prospect of war, or of being dragged into serious complications, has been sufficient to cause dulness and depression in stocks and shares. In the MINING SHARE MARKET there has been fair activity in one or two mines, but, generally speaking, business is dull, and far below the average; many of our quotations, therefore, are but nominal. The most active business has been in East Caradon, East Basset, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Bottle Hill, East Bottle Hill, West Tolgus, Stray Park, East Grenville, Grenville, Hingston Down, North Basset, Clifford Amalgamated, North Downs, St. Day United, Camborne Vean, Great Wheal Vor, and a few others. East Caradon shares have been very firm, and in demand all the week, but have fluctuated as much, sometimes, as 1*l.* per share in a day; they leave off 32¾ to 33; the official report values the 50 east at 9*l.* per fm.; the 60 east, 20*l.* per fm.; the 70 east, 18*l.* per fm.; the 70 west, 15*l.* per fm.; the new lode, in the 70 east, 18*l.* per fm.; the 70 west is improved to 12*l.* per fm. East Basset shares have also been firmer, and there was evidently a short supply of stock at the account. Wheal Buller, 50 to 55; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 100*l.* 9s., and a balance in hand of 203*l.* 11s. 8d.; Kistle's shaft is down 6 feet below the 100 fm. level; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. Wheal Grenville shares firmer, and leave off 6¼ to 6½; the mine has sampled 200 tons of copper ore, of the average produce of 9 per cent., and, with the tin, it is calculated the produce for the quarter will realise nearly 2000*l.*, and leave a fair profit, while the tin returns in a very short time will be more than doubled; the 66, on the caunter lode, has improved. East Grenville, 2¾ to 3; the sampling here is 55 tons of copper ore, of the average produce of 5½ per cent. West Chiverton, 26 to 27; at the meeting, held on Thursday, the balance of profit on three months' working carried forward was 2353*l.* 5s. 10d.; the 70 west, on Elizabeth's lode, is reported worth 45*l.* per fm.; the 70 west, on Williams's, 35*l.* per fathom; the 80 west, on Williams's, 70*l.* per fathom; the 80 east, on ditto, 70*l.* per fm. Carn Brea, 65 to 70; Clifford Amalgamated, 26½ to 27½; Cook's Kitchen, 26½ to 27½; East Carn Brea, 7¾ to 8; East Russell, 2⅞ to 3⅛; Great South Tolgus, 4¾ to 5; Great Wheal Vor, 6¾ to 7; Great Wheal Fortune, 35 to 36; Marke Valley, 6⅛ to 6⅜; North Basset, 3⅛ to 3⅜; North Buller, 7½ to 8; North Crofty, 4 to 4¼; North Downs, 2 to 2¼. Wheal Ludcott shares have declined, and leave off 2¾ to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss of 1467*l.* 3s. 2d. on the quarter, and a balance in hand of 423*l.* 8s. 5d.; this, however, is after taking credit for computed ores sold up to July 13; and only charging costs up to April. The evil of this system is apparent also, in another way, for 323*l.* 15s. 7d. has to be deducted from present "computed" sales, for that weight and disputed parcel in the ores said to be sold and credited at the last meeting. The purser also reported that the merchants' bills passed at the last meeting had not been paid in the usual way, for want of funds, consequent on the loss sustained in the current quarter, yet no call was made. The agent's report states that the mines are not so productive as for some time past, whilst at the same time the prospects are no less encouraging and satisfactory, and when "fully developed" will lead to good results and a lasting mine. "The current costs of the mines have been reduced by several hundred pounds per month, and will, if possible, be brought within the limits of the returns." St. Day United, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the tin sold for July was 42½ tons, for 2623*l.* 13s., and gives a profit of about 400*l.* on the month's working; and the bottom of the mine is rich for tin. At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Pryor's lode, in the 54 east, is worth 30*l.* per fathom; the new shaft, 20*l.* per fathom; the west end, 12*l.* per fathom; the 44 east, 10*l.* per fm.; west, 11*l.* per fm. East Rosewarne, 2⅜ to 2⅝; the lode in Hallett's shaft is worth 18*l.* per fm.; the 55 west, 10*l.* per fm.; and the stopes, 20*l.* per fm. At Great Wheal Busy the end and winzes are valued at 180*l.* per fm. in the aggregate, and the lode in the engine-shaft is improving for tin. North Robert, 14s. to 16s.; North Roskear, 23 to 25; North Treskerby, 3 to 3¼; Providence Mines, 41 to 43; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 3⅛ to 3⅜; South Caradon, 415 to 420; South Condurrow, 12s. to 14s.; South Tolgus, 40 to 45; Stray Park, 38½ to 39½; Tincroft, 22 to 22½. Wheal Unity, 12s. to 14s.; the 40 east has improved from 6 to 8 cwts. of rich ore per fm. Bottle Hill, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; the shaft on the south lode is now down to a 12 fm. level, and driving will be commenced on a good lode. East Bottle Hill, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; West Caradon, 23 to 25; West Tolgus, 55 to 60; Wheal Basset and Grylls, 22 to 23; Wheal Edward, 2¾ to 3; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10½ to 11; Wheal Harriett, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Wheal Margaret, 34 to 35; Wheal Seton, 217½ to 222½; Wheal Tremayne, 18 to 20; Wheal Uny, 4¾ to 5¼. Merllyn, 8s. to 10s.; the lode in the 30, south of shaft, is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of the level, 12 cwts. per fm.; the lode in the shaft, sinking below the 30, is very hard and poor for lead. Wheal Crebor, 32s. to 34s.; sinking has been commenced below the 84; the 84 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.; on the 31st inst. the mine will sample 100 tons of ore. Prince of Wales (tin and copper), 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; the prospects continue good for tin, and 10 tons of copper have been dressed. Upon one lode there is a large quantity of gossan, and a fair sample of it has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson, and found to produce 20 ozs. of silver and 3 dwts. of gold per ton; and means are being taken to ascertain the quantity that can be raised, and the cost of getting it. Gonamena, 1⅞ to 2⅛; the engine is at work, and they are progressing very fast towards cutting the north lode. Devon Great Consols, 550 to 570; a dividend of 9*l.* per share (9216*l.*) has been declared, leaving 22,338*l.* 6s. 9d. in hand. Wheal Trelawny, 16 to 17; the mine has sold 63 tons of silver-lead ore, for 27*l.* 14s. 6d. per ton. Pendeen, 6 to 6½.

On the Stock Exchange an average number of dealings have been effected in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 78, 79; East Caradon, 29, 29½, 30½, 31½, 32½; Wheal Ludcott, 2¾, 2⅝, 2⅞, 2¾, 2⅞; East Wheal Russell, 3, 3¼, 3⅜; Stray Park, 38½; Wheal Seton, 219; Lady Bertha, ⅛; Wheal Trelawny, 16; Tamar, ½; West Caradon, 22. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 3⅞, 4, 3⅞, 3⅞, 3¾, 3¼, 3⅞; Port Phillip, 1⅝; Cape, 4½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre, 31½, 31⅛, 30½; Pontgibaud, 4⅛, 4⅜, 4½; Santa Barbara, ⅜; St. John del Rey, 57½, 56½, 56¾; United Mexican, 7⅛, 7, 7⅛; Vallanzasca, 1⅜, 1½; Don Pedro, 1, 1⅛, 1, 1⅛; Fortuna, 4½, 4⅛; Montes Aureos, 2⅝.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The demand for mining securities was limited to shares in the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, the Mining Company of Ireland, and in Connorree Copper and Sulphur Mines. Wicklow Coppers first slightly declined from their recent great advance to 41*l.* 10s., and were done at 41*l.* (5*l.* paid), but they are again firm and in great request, at last quotations. Mining Company of Ireland shares fluctuated less, and continued in tolerable demand, at 19*l.* 2s. 6d. to 19*l.* 5s. ex div. (7*l.* paid); Connorrees were offered at 17s., and freely taken, at from 16s. to 16s. 6d.; Carysfort, and General Mining for Ireland shares, have been ineffectually offered for sale.—An event of great importance to the richest and oldest mining district of Ireland took place on Saturday, the 18th inst., by the opening for passenger and goods traffic of the further section of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Extension Railway, from Rathdrum to Newbridge, in the celebrated Vale of Ovoca. The workable portion of the line, after passing the picturesque and romantic Avondale and "Meeting of the Waters," terminates, for the present, near to the beautiful woods of Ballyarthur, which, like those of the Earl of Wicklow and of Howard Castle, are open to the public without orders. The additional advantage thus given to the immense mineral resources of the Vale of Ovoca will, undoubtedly, give fresh stimulus for their active development.

The Rhenish Consolidated Mining Company, which has been constituted upon the limited liability principle, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, proposes to purchase and work thirty-two mines, yielding copper, silver-lead, glazing, blende, manganese, and iron ores, held in perpetuity direct from the Prussian Government, subject only to the liberal rules and regulations of the local mining authorities. Paid-up shares alone have been accepted for the transfer of the property, and the ordinary shares are to be entitled to a preference dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, which will accumulate from the date of the payment of the deposits; and will have to be paid before the vendor's shares will receive anything. Among the chief features in the undertaking are pointed out the facts that valuable discoveries have been made, which will be immediately available as soon as adequate means are applied; that water power is obtainable to a great extent, and excellent roads run close to the principal mines; that the terms of purchase and direction are unusually favourable; and that there is no cash payment for the property, deferred dividends to the vendors, and remuneration to directors entirely contingent on profits to shareholders. The properties have been carefully inspected by Captains Walls and Sweet; and with reference to their reports Messrs. Phillips and Darlington state that they can fully confirm the general views and conclusions which they have expressed, that a large amount of valuable work has been accomplished, which is available for future operations, and which, if carried out in a miner-like way, they are of opinion will realise permanent and satisfactory results. Labour in the district is cheap and abundant, the facilities for working are good, and many of the lead mines in the neighbourhood have been exceedingly productive, and they have, therefore, no hesitation in strongly recommending the mines to the attention of British capitalists.

The directors of the Neath and Pelenna Colliery Company are negociating another contract for the supply of 20,000 tons of coal, upon equally advantageous terms to those upon which the last contract was completed. The list of applications for shares closes on Thursday next, and the allotment letters, it is expected, about the 2d or 3d proximo.

The Whittington Freehold Colliery Company shares are stated to have been freely applied for. It is considered to be a very favourable arrangement that the 3500 shares to be taken by the vendor of the estate in part payment of the purchase-money will receive no dividend until a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been paid on the other shares, after which the vendor's shares will be entitled to a similar dividend, and the remaining profits are to be rateably divided between both classes of shares. The valuations and estimates prove the selling price fixed upon to be thoroughly equitable.

The Oriental Hotels Company, which has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with a capital of 250,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, propose, in the first instance, to afford hotel accommodation to Bombay and Point de Galle; and there are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the company. It is considered that, if hotel companies prove successful in Europe, where good private hotels before existed in large numbers, there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital, upon the same system, to the same object, in countries where, through the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private hotels do not exist. It appears that in Calcutta a joint-stock company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of an hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the fact that a dividend, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, has already been paid, and that the shares stand at a high premium. The directors are well acquainted with Indian affairs, and it is intended to constitute local committees of management in each presidency where hotels may be established.

Storm's Breech Loader Small Arms Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has just issued its prospectus. The object of the enterprise is to purchase and develope the invention of Mr. William Mont Storm, by which one of the most perfect breech-loaders yet introduced, and certainly the most simple and least liable to derangement, is produced. The great advantage of the improved breech is that the arm cannot be accidentally or intentionally fired until the chamber is locked in place. This chamber is contained in a solid block of metal, and is in every respect as perfect as a chamber of a Colt's revolver; but, instead of merely coming in contact with the barrel, as in the latter arm, it takes into it by means of a cylindrical valve. To load, the chamber, which turns on a hinge, is thrown back on the barrel, and the charge having been introduced it is returned to its place. The cylindrical valve effectually maintains the front end of the breech in accurate position, whilst the back end is kept equally true by a bolt of extreme simplicity. There is a small chamber in the back end of the solid breech, which is taken into by a stout bolt, and it is in this part of the invention that the greatest amount of ingenuity has, probably, been displayed. This bolt is in direct connection with the hammer, which cannot possibly fall upon the nipple unless the breech is fairly in place, it being requisite that the bolt should be fully thrown before the hammer and nipple can come in contact. The explosion is within a solid chamber, and the recoil is upon a solid breech. The purchase-money has been fixed at 15,000*l.* in cash, and 15,000*l.* in paid-up shares. As the invention is applicable not only to the manufacture of new arms, but also to the conversion, at a cost of about 15s., of an ordinary Government Enfield into a most simple and effective breech-loader, every confidence is entertained that the shareholders will derive large profits upon the investment. The directors and officers of the company are gentlemen of high position, and the liability of the shareholders is to be limited by registration under the Companies Act, 1862.

The Patent File Company has been constituted on the Limited Liability Principle, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. The object is to purchase the patents for cutting files by machinery (which are considered by Mr. R. C. May, C.E., to be valid) of Mr. Allinson, for 3000*l.* cash, on execution of transfer, and a royalty redeemable at 7000*l.* Mr. Allinson is to be appointed general manager. It is stated that files costing 100*l.* to make by hand labour can, it is confidently believed, be produced under these patents for 42*l.*, and of better quality; and, as 95 per cent. of all files made must be the product of hand labour for some time to come, selling prices will be sustained—circumstances highly favourable to this company, and affording a fair guarantee as to profits. Licenses will ultimately be granted for the use of the company's patents, and will, it is anticipated, become an important source of income.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5890 tons of ore were sold, realising 26,674*l.* 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122*l.* 6s.; average produce, 6; average price per ton, 4*l.* 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 350 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars:

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
June 18	4753	£119 11 0	5⅝	£4 4 6	£72 16 0
„ 25	2667	113 2 0	7¼	5 9 0	75 1 0
July 2	3084	116 15 0	7	5 8 0	77 5 0
„ 9	1860	118 7 0	6⅞	5 8 0	78 7 6
„ 23	5890	122 6 0	6	4 10 6	76 0 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 9216*l.*, being 9*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of March and April last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 22,338*l.* 6s. 9d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At West Damsel Mine meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 256*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the credit of the next account of 396*l.*

At Emily Henrietta Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 69*l.* A call of 10s. per share was made. The shares were sub-divided into 4096ths.

At the East Wheal Russell special meeting, on Monday (Mr. E. Hare in the chair), a resolution was unanimously passed that the meeting receive with satisfaction the reports of Capts. C. Thomas and G. Rowe, and are pleased to find that the plan of working carried on by the agent is approved of. Details in another column.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed a credit balance of 203*l.* 11s. 8d. The loss on the two months' working was 100*l.* 9s. Capts. Davey, Johns, and Uren reported upon the various points of operation. The value of the stopes and ends varies from 6*l.* to 20*l.* per fm.

At the Wheal Crofty meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 5s. per share was made. The particulars appear in another column.

At the Wheal Sidney quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the cost for the three months ending June 30 exceeded the sales of tin by 45*l.* 7s. 3d. The balance against the adventurers to the same date was 116*l.* 7s. 2d. The cost and returns for the next three months it was considered would be much the same as for the past quarter. The agent stated that quite as much productive ground had been laid open as taken away since the last meeting, and that within six weeks he expected to complete the diagonal shaft to the 60, when a great deal of ground might be wrought to much better advantage than at present.

At North Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Tredinnick in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 207*l.* 10s. 3d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Bryn Gwiog Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending with the costs for June, showed a credit balance of 76*l.* 5s. 9d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made, for the purpose of erecting a whim-engine and crusher. The committee of management were re-elected. The report of the agent (Capt. F. Evans) stated that he considered the future of this mine was most encouraging.

At the New Trevenen Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 7s. per share was made.

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts to the end of June showed a profit on the three months' working of 2353*l.* 5s. 10d. The agents' report will be found in another column.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Upton in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 145*l.* 13s. 1d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. Details will be found in another column.

At the Aberffrwd Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Tredinnick in the chair), the accounts, including the cost for June, showed a debit balance of 285*l.* The shares were sub-divided into 6000, and a call of 4s. per share was made, payable in two instalments. Details will be found in another column.

At South Phœnix Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of 601*l.* 10s. 10d. against the adventurers, after providing for July and August costs. A call of 2s. per share was made, and the committee re-elected.

At the Lower Taldrws Slate Company (special) meeting, on Thursday, (Dr. Dendy in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to raise from time to time, on mortgage, or other security on the property of the company, any sum or sums not exceeding 5000*l.* for the purposes of the company, at any rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum; or, at the discretion of the directors, to raise such an amount, or any part thereof, by preference shares, such shares not to be transferable without the consent of the directors, and to be of the nominal value of 2*l.* 10s. each, of which 5s. shall be payable on allotment, and the remainder to be called up only for the purpose of paying off the mortgage debt of the company, or any portion thereof, unless with the consent of the mortgagee; the said shares to have a claim, subsequent only to the mortgage debt, prior to all ordinary shares on the property itself, and plant, machinery, and effect thereon, and to be entitled to a preferential dividend of 8 per cent. on the amount paid-up, and to be redeemable at par after five years, and by both or either of such modes. A resolution was also passed, to the effect that, in consequence of the continued difficulty experienced in forming a quorum at the general meetings of the company, the numbers of shareholders necessary to constitute such quorum in future be and is hereby reduced to nine.

At the Dun Mountain Copper Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Arnold Rogers in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Montes Aureos (Brazilian) Gold Mining Company meeting, to be held on Aug. 4, the directors' report will be submitted. The directors have no actual results to record, but Mr. Günther continues to entertain the opinion that the mines will ultimately prove remunerative. He says—"Actual remunerative results I only expect when we have a great number of strakes in full working order, more hands in the mining department, and the means of stamping a very large quantity of stuff, which we shall not have the least difficulty in getting. In this way we shall have steady returns, and, if in the course of our operations we come across, as there is every probability we shell, some of those very rich bunches, they would bring an addition to such regular returns. I find a difficulty, arising from the great fluctuations in the yield, in giving any average estimate of the percentage of gold until the sample trying has been carried on on a larger scale and for a longer space." The balance-sheet shows the assets of the company on June 30 to be—Cash at National Bank and at the office, 1199*l.* 3s. 2d.; ditto on deposit, 4500*l.*; 31,600*l.*, 5½ per cent. East India Bonds, at 115, 36,340*l.*; 7500*l.*, 6 per cent. Victoria Debentures, at 111, 8325*l.*=50,364*l.* 3s. 2d.—The liabilities, consisting of bills payable, were 1100*l.* Since June 30 the board, with a view to realise a profit on a part of the investment in East India Bonds, and partly to provide the amount which will be required for the completion of the purchase before referred to, has sold 18,000*l.* of these bonds at an average price of 116, being 3⅛ higher than they were valued at in the balance-sheet to Dec. 31, presented to the shareholders at the last ordinary meeting, and 7½ above the price at which they were originally purchased; the proceeds have been placed with the National Bank on deposit at interest.

The directors of the National Bank have declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the company (600,000*l.*) at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and an extraordinary dividend of 16s. per share, making altogether 2*l.* per share, free of income tax, for the half-year ending June 30 last.

Leeds, July 23.—In mining shares business has been moderately active; prices are firmer, and a better tone prevails. An advance of from 2s. to 3s. per share has taken place in Yorkshires; previous quotations have for some time ranged from 2s. to 3s., they have been done this week at 5s.—John Gledhill and Co.

The number of English limited joint-stock companies registered since the commencement of the present year has been 296, and that their nominal capital represents 62,690,150*l.* This total, however, has little real weight, since the amount paid up on shares actually issued would probably not be equal to 5 per cent. of that sum. The Irish companies registered in the same period have been only 9, with a nominal capital of 124,000*l.*; and the Scotch 11, with a nominal capital of 668,843*l.* The smallest company registered is the Aberdare Public Offices Company, with a nominal capital of only 410*l.*; and the largest the General Credit Company, with a nominal capital of 10,000,000*l.* The average capital of each English company is 212,000*l.*, that of the Irish 14,000*l.*, and that of the Scotch 60,000*l.*

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday there was a sitting in the case of Messrs. Van Raalte, mining sharebrokers. The bankrupts, not having surrendered, were proclaimed outlaws. Their liabilities were stated at upwards of 6000*l.*

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley proposes on Aug. 3 to make a call of 6*l.* per share on the contributories of the Great Western Coal Company.

The Commissioner in Bankruptcy proposes on Aug. 5 to make a call on the contributories of the Anglo-French Agricultural Trading Company (Limited).

Formal notice is given that a petition for the winding-up of the New Theatre Company (Limited) is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on July 25.

The North Wheal Providence Mining Company (Limited).—In the Court of Chancery, yesterday, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley heard a petition by Thos. Hatfield Turner, a shareholder, and formerly secretary of the company, praying for an order to wind-up this company under the Companies Act, 1862. Mr. Shapter, Q.C., and Mr. D. Bruce, appeared for the petitioner, and stated that this company was registered in January, 1862; that it professed to be a mining company, but it had never possessed any lands; had never carried on any business; had made no calls; had contracted debts, and was now hopelessly insolvent. Under these circumstances, Mr. Shapter contended that the company ought to be wound-up, especially as the petitioner had been threatened with proceedings by judgment creditors. Mr. Charles Browne, for one of the respondents, opposed an order to wind-up being made on the ground (amongst others) that the petitioner, Mr. T. H. Turner, had no *locus standi* in that Court; for it appeared by the affidavit of Mr. Berry, the respondent's solicitor, that Turner had petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy in July, and obtained his discharge in November, 1862. He (Mr. Browne), therefore, contended that as he had inserted his whole liability upon the shares he had subscribed for amongst the liabilities in his schedule, it was a farce to suppose that he could be in fear of proceedings against him by judgment creditors of the company. It was impossible, under the 75th section of the Companies Act, that any proceedings could be taken against an individual shareholder who had become bankrupt.—Mr. Shapter having replied, his Honour requested that Mr. Berry's affidavit might be handed to him; and, after carefully reading it, the Vice-Chancellor said this was rather a remarkable case; for here was a man who, according to the evidence of Mr. Berry, had become bankrupt, like some of the other shareholders, and could not be sued by creditors, actually asking for an order to wind-up the company, that he might have the pleasure of paying any calls that might be made upon the shares he had subscribed for. For the reasons urged by Mr. Browne he was of opinion that under the 75th section the petitioner had no *locus standi* in that court, and he should, therefore, exercise the discretion vested in him by the statute, and order the petition to be dismissed, and dismissed with costs. Solicitor for the petitioner, Mr. St. Aubyn; solicitor for the respondent, Mr. J. Berry.

Composition Deed.—The Court of Common Pleas decided in Ilderton *v.* Jewell, that a deed of arrangement which is not binding upon non-assenting creditors under sec. 192 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, does not, from being registered, afford protection from process to the debtor. The deed in question was the same deed as came before the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Ilderton *v.* Castrique, and was decided to be not binding on dissentient creditors.

Debtors' Trust Deeds.—The Court of Bankruptcy will, upon the application of trustees under an assignment executed by a trader for the benefit of his creditors, make an order pursuant to the 124th section of the Consolidation Act, 1849, that all post letters addressed to the debtor at his place of business, where he is described in the deed, for the space of three months, be re-directed at the Post Office, and sent to the trustees; as in a case of bankruptcy, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd recently made such an order, in a case which is reported anonymously.

Compulsory Winding-Up.—An important point has been decided by the Master of the Rolls, in *re* the Fire Annihilator Company, which has itself been annihilated, though his affairs remain unsettled. In 1858, a resolution was passed for the voluntary winding-up of the company. Pending the proceedings under that resolution, the shareholders became dissatisfied with the conduct of the liquidator in rendering his accounts, and in refusing to call meetings, and generally in his management of the affairs of the company. They accordingly presented a petition praying an order for the winding of it up under the direction of the Court of Chancery. The Master of the Rolls made the order as prayed, observing that an official liquidator was not to be allowed to go on from year to year making calls, and spending in each year more than the calls, without any liability to render a detailed account of his receipts and payments.

Railway Charges for Packages.—The Great Western Railway Company had been in the habit of making a less charge to those who delivered and received parcels at their stations than to those for whom they collected the packages and delivered them. They afterwards discontinued the practice, and charged alike in both cases, making no difference in the carriage from station to station or from door to door. The Court of Common Pleas held (the Lord Chief Justice dissenting) that they were not justified in making the change. This point was lately decided in the long-contested case of Baxendale *v.* the Great Western Railway Company, the plaintiffs being the well-known carriers under the name of Pickford and Co.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company invite tenders for the manufacture and subsequent laying down of a submarine telegraph cable between Valencia (Ireland) and Newfoundland. The distance from point to point is 1640 nautical miles, but about 2100 nautical miles of cable will be required, of which about 2000 miles are expected to be used. This gives an ample allowance for "slack." If the submersion of the cable take place next year, it will be between July and August.

A letter from Lisbon states that the sale of crown diamonds, recently authorised by the Portuguese Cortes, has taken place at the Bank of Portugal. The principal purchaser was M. Bernard, of the Imperial diamond-cutters' establishment of France, to whom four of the principal lots of rough diamonds were knocked down for 1,300,000 frs. The total proceeds of the day's sale were 1,800,000 frs. These precious stones came from the mines of Minas Geraes, in Brazil. They were brought to Portugal, as has been stated, by King John VI. in 1821. The value of the diamonds which the crown still has to sell is estimated at about 35,000,000 frs. It is said that one rough stone among them will, when cut, surpass in size the finest at present known.

The Nova Scotia gold mines, about which considerable excitement was created some time ago, have proved a failure. Of the several thousand miners at work in 1862 there remained in the spring of 1863 not more than from 40 to 50.—*Boston* (*U.S.*) *Paper*.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.—An explosion of gas took place at the No. 12, Blackleyhurst Pit, Billinge, near Wigan. Eight men and two boys were engaged in the pit, the men ribbing, and the lads removing the rabbish as it was loosened, when a dreadful explosion took place, blowing all the men against the sides of the pit, and dashing the lads with such force against some trams they were pushing, as to drive their feet through the woodwork. One of the lads, named Yates, died on the following day, and the other, William Pilling, has, it is said, received injuries from which it is impossible for him to recover. The men escaped with slight injuries.

Armstrong Guns.—It appears from a parliamentary return, just issued, that the Armstrong guns supplied by the Elswick Ordnance Company to the Government have cost in all 394,660*l.* 6s. The guns supplied from Woolwich have cost 445,205*l.* 7s. 9d. The Armstrong shot and shell, including fusses, supplied by the Elswick Company cost 414,194*l.* 5s. The shot and shell supplied from Woolwich cost 142,930*l.* 8s. 7d.; making a total—which, we may remark, is exclusive of every expenditure which may have been incurred for machinery, alterations, repairs, and fittings required for the manufacture of Armstrong guns—of 1,396,990*l.* 7s. 4d.

London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 19 was 12,889*l.* 8s. 5d.

Commerce and Commercial Law.—An enlarged and improved edition of Waterston's "Cyclopædia of Commerce" has just been completed by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, and will prove very acceptable to the commercial world. From Mr. Simmonds's long experience of commerce his statements are entitled to the fullest confidence, and the work before us is of that thoroughly comprehensive character that there is scarcely a subject upon which the man of business is likely to seek information that is not carefully treated of. Since the work was first published, twenty years ago, various important changes have taken place in manufactures and commerce, colonisation and legislation, but the editor appears to have taken every possible care to bring the corrections down to the present time. Where the corrections and additions could be conveniently introduced into the text this has has been done, and in all other cases the particulars have been supplied in a copious supplement. The work is one which should find a place in every merchant's counting-house. *Bohn, Covent-garden.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

Important to all Connected with Public Companies.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A Handy Book of What to Do and How to Do It, in Order to Form any Mercantile, Mining, and Other Joint-Stock, Companies. Designed as a Practical Guide for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By Thomas Tapping, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 18th July.			
Great Laxey	100	£18 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 23d July.			
Macsysafn	80	12 8 6	ditto
Mount Pleasant	13	12 4 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	5	14 0 0	ditto
Hendre Ucha	5	14 0 6	ditto
Bryngwyn	8	12 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	8	13 18 6	ditto
Merllyn	5	12 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Nant-y-Iago	17	11 17 6	ditto
South Exmouth	30	10 2 6	Panther Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 8th and 16th July.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Gt. Wh. Fortune	59 19 3 18	—	£4582 5 0	Chyandour.
Sold during the month of July.				
St. Day United	42 10 0 6	—	2623 13 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sold by the Parys Mines, on the 21st July.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	380	£5 17 6	Mona Co.
2	110	3 1 0	ditto
3	110	3 1 0	C. Lambert.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	134	£4 14 0	Marke Valley	83	£3 13 6
ditto	133	5 17 0	ditto	82	3 9 6
ditto	129	5 13 6	ditto	75	3 7 0
ditto	128	6 1 0	ditto	45	1 11 6
ditto	124	5 4 0	ditto	41	1 12 0
ditto	123	5 16 0	Hingston Down	83	2 10 6
ditto	122	5 17 0	ditto	76	3 10 0
ditto	120	4 10 0	ditto	75	2 7 0
ditto	116	5 16 6	ditto	70	2 7 0
ditto	115	5 2 0	ditto	69	2 13 6
ditto	110	4 2 0	ditto	28	8 1 6
ditto	107	4 2 0	Wheal Edward	53	4 9 6
ditto	102	4 13 6	ditto	50	4 9 6
ditto	94	11 2 6	ditto	43	5 3 0
ditto	92	6 2 0	ditto	40	1 7 0
ditto	91	2 6 6	ditto	29	2 2 6
ditto	82	5 1 6	ditto	19	7 0 0
ditto	49	10 13 6	East Russell	70	4 8 0
ditto	47	5 15 0	ditto	50	2 14 0
ditto	43	2 6 0	ditto	41	4 14 0
ditto	42	4 2 6	ditto	40	2 18 0
ditto	33	6 14 6	ditto	22	8 16 6
ditto	21	3 5 0	Bedford United	106	4 11 0
East Caradon	96	4 15 6	ditto	95	3 12 6
ditto	89	4 12 6	Kelly Bray	57	6 19 6
ditto	77	5 7 6	ditto	44	2 6 6
ditto	69	6 12 6	ditto	40	7 2 6
ditto	64	4 15 0	ditto	36	5 14 0
ditto	55	7 12 6	Holmbush	53	3 1 0
ditto	53	7 14 6	ditto	52	10 10 6
Phœnix Mines	122	2 7 0	ditto	48	9 10 0
ditto	105	1 16 6	Wheal Friendship	77	2 11 6
ditto	98	4 1 6	ditto	54	8 17 0
ditto	64	2 11 0	Wheal Emma	55	1 15 6
ditto	56	4 0 0	ditto	41	3 19 0
ditto	21	10 13 0	ditto	24	6 19 0
New Wheal Martha	100	3 0 6	Brookwood	60	3 3 0
ditto	91	2 19 6	ditto	24	5 14 0
ditto	76	2 17 6	ditto	16	1 2 0
ditto	72	2 16 6	Lady Bertha	64	2 10 0
ditto	50	1 19 6	Calstock Consols	58	2 2 6
ditto	37	5 12 6	Furadon	25	3 15 6
ditto	36	1 11 6	Crocker's Ore	5	10 2 0
Marke Valley	84	3 4 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	2157	£11,745 6 0	Kelly Bray	177	£ 990 1 6
East Caradon	503	2873 16 6	Holmbush	153	1164 19 0
Phœnix Mines	466	1488 10 6	Wheal Friendship	131	676 3 6
New Wh. Martha	462	1358 14 0	Wheal Emma	120	426 7 6
Marke Valley	410	1248 12 0	Brookwood	100	343 8 0
Hingston Down	401	1227 0 0	Lady Bertha	64	160 0 0
Wheal Edward	234	931 0 0	Calstock Consols	58	123 5 0
East Russell	233	945 17 0	Furadon	25	94 7 6
Bedford United	201	826 13 6	Crocker's Ore	5	50 10 0

Average Standard.............£122 6 0 | Average Produce 6

Average Price per ton...........................£4 10 0

Quantity of Ore .... 5890 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 350 tons 11 cwt.

Amount of Money £26,674 11 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard........ £118 7 0.—Average Produce........6⅞

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £119 11 0.—Produce, 5⅝.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	348	£1306 15 0
Freeman and Co.	183	846 2 6
Grenfell and Sons	607½	2892 14 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	936	4172 8 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	883 5-6	5547 0 9
Mason and Elkington	658	2919 14 9
Bankart and Sons	530½	1755 1 3
Copper Miners' Company	616	2846 9 0
Charles Lambert	426	1393 18 9
Newton, Keates, and Co.	115	586 10 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	325½	1281 2 9
Neath Copper Company	154 5-6	644 8 9
Penclawdd Copper Co.	106	482 6 0
Total	5890	£26,674 11 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels:—South Caradon 511—Clifford Amalgamated 436—Great Wheal Busy 421—North Treskerby 410—West Caradon 385—Fowey Consols 290—North Downs 188—Craddock Moor 167—Wheal Rose 133—Wheal Polmear 115—St. Day United 72—Molland 50—Bampfylde 43—Perran 28—Burra Burra 28—Boscawen 28—Treffry's Regulus 17—Wh. Prudence 16—Wheal Damsel 9—Brown's Ore 3—Pembroke 2.—Total, 3346 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels:—Clifford (amalgamated) 954—West Seton 623—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 388—East Pool 309—Wheal Grenville 200—Wheal Basset 188—South Frances 175—Dolcoath 137—South Toigus 128—East Basset 103—Tincroft 87—Stray Park 60—East Grenville 55—North Roskear 50—South Crofty 33—Camborne Vean 20—Condurrow 16—Illogan Mines 5—Sarah's Ore 2.—Total, 3533 tons.

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, July 28.—Cobre 860—Berehaven 547—Union 287—Yudanamutana 196—Knockmahon 126—Wheal Fortune 96—Gourock 12—Bathurst 8—Gourock 8—Holyford 3—Australian 2.—Total, 2147 tons.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase to £1,000,000 sterling.

First issue, 12,500 shares, whereof a portion will be reserved for India.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, with an interval of not less than three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, K.C.B., Chairman, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Col. ANDERSON, C.B., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
GEORGE CONSTABLE, Esq. (firm of Henderson and Constable), Cannon-street, E.C.
Sir FREDERICK CURRIE, Bart., Member of the Council of India.
Col. FRENCH, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.
Col. HOLLAND, Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
JOHN STEWART, Esq., Director of the Marine Insurance Company.
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., Chairman of the London and South African Bank.
JAMES HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

AUDITORS.

T. R. Walker, Esq., 21, Hanover-square; and
A Shareholder to be elected at the first general meeting.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

The Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), 27, Cannon-street, E.C.
The London and County Bank, Hanover-square, W.

BANKERS IN INDIA.

The Agra and United Service Bank (Limited).

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Uptons, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars, E.C.

BROKER.

Francis Burnand, Esq., 78, Lombard-street, and 13 and 14, County Chambers, Cornhill.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Macdonald Yates, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

36, CANNON STREET, E.C., and 5, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

The deficiency of hotel accommodation in India, China, and other places in the East to which Europeans now resort in large and annually increasing numbers, is a subject of general complaint; and it is evident that the development of the means of transit by ocean and river steamers, and by railways, which has been in rapid progress now for some years, must imperfectly fulfil all its important objects, so far as European intercourse with the East is concerned, until this want is adequately supplied.

In England, and on the Continent of Europe, it is now an ascertained fact that the joint-stock system may most successfully be applied to the establishment of hotels of the first class. If this be so where good private hotels before existed in large numbers, there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital upon the same system, to the same object, in countries where, though the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private hotels do not exist.

In Calcutta, a joint-stock company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of a hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their shares are quoted in the Calcutta market (see *Times* of July 17, the *Englishman's Weekly Mail* of June 8th, 1863, and *Allen's Indian Mail*)—viz., £25 paid, present value £42¼ ex div., equal to 70 per cent. premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Bombay offers a wide field for the establishment of a hotel of a first-class character. The early completion of vast lines of railway converging in the island of Bombay, and the more frequent steam communication between that port and Europe, which will soon take place, must very much increase the demand for such accommodation. The same may be said of Madras.

It is under these circumstances that the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited) is established, in the confident belief that the application of European capital to India in this form will be not less profitable than useful. It is proposed, in the first instance, to supply the urgent requirements of Bombay and Point de Galle. There are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the company, such for example as Madras, Singapore, and Kurrachee; not to speak of many very important railway stations in the interior of India, where there are now no hotels at all, and where, at a comparatively small outlay, there is a large field for profitable operations.

The larger class of the company's hotels will afford all the conveniences of the best European hotels, adapted to the climate, and to the habits of those for whom they are intended; whilst, in even the smallest class, the health and comfort of the inmates will be carefully studied.

It is intended to constitute local committees of management in each Presidency where hotels may be established.

In the event of two-thirds of the first issue of shares not being subscribed for no allotment will take place, and the deposits will be returned to the subscribers, without deduction.

It is proposed to pay to shareholders 5 per cent. interest upon the capital as paid-up, until the first dividend is declared.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had on application to the bankers, the broker, or the secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the bankers of the above-named company the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the said company; and I agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, in manner provided by the Companies Act, 1862.

I undertake to pay the balance (if any) of the deposit of £2 per share on the shares allotted to me within ten days after notice of allotment, and in default thereof I authorise you to cancel the allotment, and I agree that the deposit paid shall be forfeited to the company.

Name in full ....
Firm (if any) ....
Business or profession..
Place of business ....
Residence ....

Dated this day of , 1863.

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THE EXPORT AND INLAND COAL COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. £1 to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

Arrangements are in progress by which this company will immediately avail itself of advantageous facilities conceded by the Emperor of the French, in furtherance of the recent commercial treaty, as an encouragement to the importation of British coal direct from the mines, by the navigation of the Seine up to Paris.

Full prospectuses, with directors, &c., will be ready in a few days. In the meantime, applications may be addressed to the Manager of the Export and Inland Coal Company (Limited), Colonial Chambers, 155, Fenchurch-street.

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THE WEST POLBREEN TIN MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED), ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £6000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment. No further calls to be made for twelve months.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD W. BURLS, Esq., the Villas, Erith.
H. L. PHILLIPS, Esq., 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London.
DAVID GRIMMETT, Esq., 2, King's-row, Walworth, London.
JOHN WARD, Esq. (firm of Ward Brothers), 56, Bartholemew-close, and Islington, London.
W. C. PAUL, Esq., 79, Queen's-road, Bayswater, London.
} Directors of the St. Just Consols Mining Company Limited).

BANKERS—Robartes, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London; Willyams and Co., Miners' Bank, Truro, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Waller and Kirby, 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.

AUDITOR—Charles Warwick, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. T. Carthew.

OFFICES,—12, BUCKLERSBURY, CITY.

This company is established for the purchase and working the extensive and valuable tin mine called West Polbreen, situated in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, one of the richest tin districts in that county.

The sett is bounded on the west by Wheal Charlotte, on the north by Wheal Friendly, Wheal Trevournance, Polberro, and other celebrated tin mines, and on the east by Polbreen. It is traversed by the productive lodes by Polbreen, Wheal Kitty, and the immediate mines, and parallel with the enormously productive lodes of Polberro and other rich mines of the district.

In this sett are no less than thirteen champion lodes, all of which have produced large quantities of tin, and give evidence of a highly mineralised property. A fine cross-course is in immediate proximity to that part proposed to be opened up, which can be rendered advantageous for cross-cutting to the various lodes.

A shaft has already been sunk 40 fms. deep, which communicates with an adit driven on the course of one of the lodes, and which has been extended about 50 fms. into the sett from the eastern boundary. In this adit, for about 30 fms. in length, the lode has been taken away on tribute, the excavations even reaching the surface.

By extending the adit, which is at present highly mineralised, and by cross-cutting to the next lode, this mine will be self-supporting in a very short time, and by developing the various lodes at the adit level great profits will, in all probability, be made.

This property has been inspected by practical mine agents of the district, whose reports fully warrant the directors in anticipating most satisfactory results, the partial development recently made, being even more productive for tin than the expectations of the present proprietors led them to anticipate.

The sett is held under lease for twenty-one years from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, at a minimum rent of £20 per annum, to merge into the royalty of one-fifteenth of all the tin sold prior to the erection of an engine, and one-twentieth afterwards.

The capital of the company will consist of £6000, in 6000 shares, of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. per share on allotment. No further calls to be made for twelve months. The conditions of purchase of this valuable property are £2200 in fully paid-up shares, thus proving the vendor's confidence in the success of the undertaking.

The company having been registered with limited liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances be made responsible for a greater amount than that of the shares to which he subscribes.

There are no special articles of association, Table A under the Companies Act, 1862, having been adopted in its entirety, except Clause 37, which has been altered so as to ensure the attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders to enable business to be transacted at the meetings of the company.

A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the directors will proceed to allot the shares as soon as they deem the requisite number applied for.

Some fine specimens of the ore may be seen at the offices of the company.

The property has been reported upon by Capts. W. Paul, John Davies, R. Davies, John Nancarrow, James Crase, and James Evans, copies of whose reports will be found in the *Mining Journal* of July 4.

Prospectuses, plans, forms of application for shares, and any other information may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices.

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HOCHDAHL PIG-IRON, AND HOCHDAHL "SPIEGEL-EISEN."

Hochdahl, near Dusseldorf (Rhenish Prussia), July 11, 1863.

We beg to announce that we have this day appointed Messrs. ROBINOWS AND MARJORIBANKS, in GLASGOW, to be our SOLE AGENTS for the SALE, in GREAT BRITAIN, of our HOCHDAHL PIG-IRON, and HOCHDAHL "SPIEGEL-EISEN;" and we would invite orders through the medium of the said firm.

THE HOCHDAHL MINING COMPANY.
W. JOEST. J. SCHIMMELBUSCH.

GLASGOW, JULY 14, 1863.—With reference to the annexed announcement, we beg to direct attention to the Pig-iron and "Spiegel-Eisen" of the Hochdahl Mining Company, in Rhenish Prussia. These kinds of iron are produced from the spathic and brown hematite iron ores, from the best mines in the Siegen and Nassau districts. There are several mines in these districts, the products of which are of exquisite purity; and, if they have not yet become better known and appreciated, it is solely attributable to the absence of railway communication hitherto.

The Hochdahl Mining Company has secured the working of the above mines for a long series of years; this, and the very excellent system adopted in their works, enable them to supply uniformly the same good qualities.

A careful analysis of the different kinds of iron has yielded the following results:—

	Hochdahl "Spiegel-Eisen" A Best Best, Made with coke.	Hochdahl Pig-iron A Best Best, Made with coke.	Hochdahl "Spiegel-Eisen" C Best, Made with coke.	Hochdahl Pig-iron C Best, Made with coke.
Iron ....per ct.	85·67	89·98	90·01	95·70
Manganese....	8·07	5·57	4·96	2·95
Carbon	5·04	3·91	4·20	0·37
Silica	0·41	0·26	0·46	0·36
Aluminium ..	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·04
Sulphur	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03
Copper	0·04	0·04	0·01	0·04

These results show the great excellence and purity of these kinds of iron, which are demonstrated by practical experience, as proved by the reputation which the Hochdahl Ironworks enjoy, both in Germany and in France. At present they produce already, with three furnaces, 700 tons weekly, but they continue still further to extend. The very small presence of silica is one of the characteristics of the Hochdahl iron—all other kinds of iron (not excepting even those made with charcoal) containing at least twice as much. The great advantage of the absence of silica is that the iron does not injure the puddling furnaces, and is therefore used in preference by the puddling works.

In order well and satisfactorily to work the iron, and especially the "Spiegel-Eisen," it is requisite that the puddling furnace should have a strong draught and great heat, so that the iron may be continued to be worked, after being melted, with the register closed.

The Hochdahl "Spiegel-Eisen" is well adapted for the Bessemer process; and its great suitability for puddled and cast-steel is beyond doubt. "Spiegel-Eisen A" is chiefly used for the manufacture of cast-steel articles. "Spiegel-Eisen C" and "Pig-iron C" are much used in Germany for puddle steel articles. "Pig-iron C" is besides used in preference for the manufacture of the best qualities of sheets, bars, angle and T iron, and for wire drawing. "Pig-iron A" Best Best (which is produced from the same ore as the "Spiegel-Eisen A") is even more suitable for puddled steel, because it melts faster in the furnace than "Spiegel-Eisen A," and gives a better result than "Spiegel-Eisen C." The present prices are:—

"Spiegel-Eisen A"	£6	5	0	per ton, ex ship at Hull.
"Pig-iron A"	6	0	0	" "
"Spiegel-Eisen C"	5	7	6	" "
"Pig-iron C"	5	0	0	" "

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Or 2s. 6d. per ton additional if delivered ex ship at Liverpool, Bristol, or Grangemouth.

ROBINOWS AND MARJORIBANKS.

LANCASHIRE STEEL COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £150,000, in 7500 shares of £20 each.

10s. per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. per share on allotment.

The remainder of the calls will be distributed over two years, and not more than £2 will be called up at a time.

PROMOTERS OF THE COMPANY.

JAMES ATHERTON, Esq. (Chairman of the Union Bank of Manchester, Limited).
THOMAS BARTON, Jun., Esq. (of the firm of Thomas Barton and Sons, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, Maskrey Mill, Manchester).
HENRY BAYLEY, Esq., Kelsall House (of the firm of Wm. Bayley and Brothers, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, Stalybridge).
CHARLES BEYER, Esq. (of the firm of Beyer, Peacock, and Co., Engineers, Gorton Foundry, Manchester).
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq., Merchant, 56, Lombard-street, London.
JAMES DILLON, Esq., Banker, Manchester.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq. (of the firm of Wm. Collier and Co., Engineers, Salford, Manchester).
W. AND J. GALLOWAY, Engineers, Knot Mill Ironworks, Manchester.
ABEL HEYWOOD, Esq., Mayor of Manchester.
THOMAS HODSON, Esq., Gentleman, Arlington-place, Oxford-road, Manchester.
ARTHUR LYON, Esq. (of the firm of Edward Lyon and Brothers, Merchants, Brown-street, Manchester).
JOHN I. MAWSON, Esq., Civil Engineer, Town Hall Chambers, Manchester.
MATHER AND PLATT, Engineers, Salford, Manchester.
JAMES M'NAUGHTAN, Esq. (of the firm of M'Naughtan and Thom, Calico Printers, Mosley-street, Manchester).
F. PRESTON, Esq., Engineer (of the firm of Francis Preston and Co., Ancoats Bridge Works, Manchester).
EDWARD WATKIN, Esq., Northen, Manchester (President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, &c.)
ORMEROD, GRIERSON, AND CO., Engineers, St. George's Ironworks, Hulme, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES BEYER, Esq., Engineer, Gorton Foundry.
THOMAS BARTON, Jun., Esq., Manufacturer, Manchester.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., Engineer, Manchester.
THOMAS HODSON, Esq., Gentleman, Manchester.
JOHN I. MAWSON, Esq., Civil Engineer, Manchester.
F. PRESTON, Esq., Engineer, Manchester.
EDWARD WATKIN, Esq., Gentleman, Manchester.

SOLITOR—Harrison Blair, Esq., Brown-street, Manchester.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited), and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. J. R. Bridgford and Sons, Accountants, Cross-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY—Mr. Frank H. Jewsbury, 81, King-street, Manchester.

The promoters of this company having arranged with Messrs. Bessemer and Longsden to work their patents, on payment of certain royalties upon the steel produced, propose to erect suitable buildings, furnaces, blast engines, converting vessels, hydraulic cranes, steam hammers and rolling mills, capable of making a single block of steel of 10 tons weight, and of producing 200 tons of steel per week, adapted for rails, locomotive engine tyres, axles, crank shafts, marine engine shafts, piston rods, shafting, boiler and ship plates, cannons, mortars, girder bridge plates, &c., and for all purposes where it is desirable to substitute Bessemer steel for iron.

As soon as this is profitably at work, it is intended to erect the requisite buildings and machinery to produce a single block of steel of 20 tons, and also such steam hammers and machinery as will with facility manipulate a block of steel of that weight. The company thus would be able to execute orders for the largest and heaviest pieces of forged steel, at as low a price as forgings of that description can be produced in wrought iron. When the objects already named are fully developed, the company will erect some of the most powerful machinery and tools for finishing heavy marine engine shafts, cranks, locomotive engine tyres, axles, and it is expected that from this source a considerable amount of revenue will accrue.

The profits on steel made in the ordinary way will also be considerable, as the waste and scrap from Bessemer steel (upon which no royalty will be paid upon 5 per cent. of the production, that amount being allowed for waste and casualties) is melted in crucibles in the usual way, mixed in given proportions with other suitable foreign blister steel, so as to make good file and tool steel at a much cheaper rate. Using this scrap in the manufarture of cast steel will yield a most satisfactory result.

From careful enquiries, the directors have no hesitation in saying that the difference between the cost and selling price is such as will ensure a most satisfactory result for the investment of capital, for not only is the profit very considerable, but it is one of the few commercial undertakings that can only be entered into by either large capitalists or public companies; in addition to which several of the directors and promoters will be large consumers of the production when the works are complete.

It is now universally admitted by scientific men and engineers, that Bessemer's steel must ere long supersede the use of iron, where extra strength and lightness are essential; this fact will thus guarantee a large and continuous demand, and the present time is a most favourable opportunity in meeting this revolution in the manufacture of steel.

The services of a gentleman have been secured, who is practically acquainted with the process of making Bessemer and other steel, and who, to show his confidence in the undertaking, subscribes £10,000 towards the capital.

The locality chosen as the most desirable for works is Gorton, and the directors have purchased 10 acres of land, adjoining the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, thus securing cheap carriage and a good supply of suitable iron and coal, besides being contiguous to large engineering and railway plant establishments.

It is expected that the company will be producing Bessemer steel in twelve months after the various contracts are let, and that they will be fully at work within eighteen months.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the following parties:—

London	Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street. Messrs. SIMPSON and COOK, Stockbrokers, 11, Throgmorton-street. Messrs. SMITH and BINNEY, Stock and Sharebrokers, Angel-court.
Manchester	The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited), York-street. Mr. HARRISON BLAIR, Solicitor, Brown-street. Messrs. T. and F. JEWSBURY, 81, King-street. Messrs. J. R. BRIDGFORD and SONS, Accountants, Cross-street. Mr. ROBERT MCEWEN, Stock and Sharebroker, Ducie-buildings, Bank-street. Mr. CHARLES P. ALLEN, Stock and Sharebroker, Queen's Chambers
Bristol	Messrs. THOMAS and SMITH, Stock and Sharebrokers, Clare-street.
Liverpool	Mr. ALFRED WOOD, Stock and Sharebroker, 5, Dale-street.
Birmingham	Messrs. JAMES PEARSON and SONS, Stock and Sharebrokers, 31, Bennett-hill.
Glasgow............	Messrs. A. M. and M. MITCHELL and WATSON, Stock and Sharebrokers, Queen-street.
Newcastle-on-Tyne..	Mr. J. H. RICHARDSON, Stock and Sharebroker, 13, Dean-street, and 28, Quay-street.
Leeds	Messrs. RHODES and ATKINSON, Stock and Sharebrokers, Albion-st.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Union Bank of Manchester (Limited), or Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., London.

To the Directors of the Lancashire Steel Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of , I hereby request that you will allot me shares of £20 each in the Lancashire Steel Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Articles of Association, and to pay the deposit and calls thereon, and otherwise conform to the provisions of the Company's Act.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name ....
Address in full ....
Profession or business (if any)..

Date ....

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THE EAST GREAT WORK TIN MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED), BREAGE, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with liability expressly limited to the number of shares subscribed for.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit 10s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.

No further call for at least three months after allotment.

If sufficient capital is not subscribed, the deposits will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

LORD HENRY GORDON (Chairman of the Wellington Life Assurance Company), Hampton Court.
JAMES BRODHURST, Esq., Tachbrook-street, St. George's-square, South Belgravia.
Capt. F. CORNER (Director of the Oriental Inland Steam Company).
J. HOPGOOD, Esq. (Director of the Llantwit Vardre Colliery Company), 15, George-street, Hanover-square, W.
RICHARD MOORE LAWRANCE, Esq., M.D., 22, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, W.
Major STAPLETON, Junior United Service Club, St. James's.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, 21, Hanover-square, W.

BROKER—Albert George Kitching, Esq., 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street.

SOLICITOR—A. Gledhill, Esq., 6, South-square, Gray's Inn.

AUDITOR—James Holah, Esq., Public Accountant, 7, Lothbury.

CONSULTING AGENT AT THE MINE—Capt. William Hancock.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Charles Strong, Esq.

OFFICES,—11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a very extraordinary mineral property, situated in the parish of Breage, in Cornwall, on the lands of Christopher Wallace Popham, Esq.

It is immediately surrounded by mines that have returned millions of pounds sterling to their fortunate shareholders.

It appears at first sight perfectly wonderful, that a piece of ground containing such marvellous wealth has been idle for so many years! This singular circumstance is, however, explained by the fact that the lord's mineral agent, being the occupier of the land, used all his influence to defeat the numerous and constantly-repeated applications for a grant. Capt. Semmens says:—"About 30 years since I tried myself to obtain the sett, but, like others, failed."

The recent death of this person has now removed the difficulty referred to, and this property has been secured by the directors, and they believe that such a splendid investment was never yet offered to the public. They feel justly proud in having obtained such an extraordinary valuable piece of mining ground, second to none in the county.

This magnificent property is situated to the east of, and adjacent to, Great Work Consols, that has alone returned upwards of £200,000. It adjoins the celebrated Godolphin Mines, that have returned upwards of £500,000; and the principal lodes of these splendid mines run into and intersect in East Great Work. The importance of the junction of these lodes in this property cannot be too highly magnified. It is well known that where lodes intersect a great deposit of mineral occurs. Thus, the intersection of these rich lodes in East Great Work cannot fail of making it a huge basin of tin. The lodes, after leaving East Great Work, run into Great Wheal Vor, and have there produced upwards of £2,000,000 sterling.

The present high price of tin (above £80 per ton) will cause the returns to be enormous in amount. It is not expected that more than half the capital will be required, as the directors are assured by disinterested parties that large dividends may be fairly anticipated within one year after the erection of the steam-engine.

The property is held by lease for the term of 21 years, at 1-20th dues only.

A provisional agreement has been entered into for the purchase of this property for the very moderate sum of £3500 in cash and 1000 fully paid-up shares.

Especial attention is called to the highly favourable reports from the highest and most reliable authorities in the county, which fully confirm the statements here made of the unparalleled wealth awaiting the operations of the miner.

The directors will impartially allot according to priority of application; but as it is expected that the demand will be very great for these shares, an immediate application should be made. A considerable number of shares have been already privately applied for.

Prospectuses, with plans, reports, and forms of application, may be obtained at the offices, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.

THE NEW CONCORD SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each. Deposit on application 10s. per share, and payment on allotment £1.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD FARRER, Esq., Brunswick Villa, Epsom, Director of the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company (Limited).
JOHN INGLEDEW, Esq., Crowland House, Islington, N., Director of the Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company (Limited).
WILLIAM MOORE, Esq., Park Villa, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington.
JAMES BENNING WHITFIELD, Esq., Latymar Villa, Hammersmith, and Mitre-court, Temple.
LEWIS WOOLF, Esq., Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale, and the Potteries, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

BROKER—Alfred Bingham, Esq., 1, Copthall Chambers, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. H. Brook.

OFFICES,—11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the freehold of the Wonwood estate, in the parish of South Sydenham, near Tavistock, Devon, and working the valuable mine known as Wheal Concord, which has been proved to be one of the richest lead mines in the county, and is believed to be equally rich in copper.

The estate consists of about 100 acres of rich land, with an excellent residence and farm buildings. The mining sett is 350 fms. east and west, and 520 fms. north and south, containing seven known lodes, three cross-courses, and a caunter lode.

The mine was worked many years ago to the extent of one-fourth of the length of one lode only, the shaft being sunk only 50 fms. About 1700 tons of lead ore, containing 80 per cent. of lead and 15 ozs. of silver to the ton, were raised from shallow levels, realising nearly £24,000.

While the mine was thus highly productive, and valued at £50,000, litigation commenced between the company and the freeholder, which resulted in the ruin of both parties.

The present company, however, will not only acquire a valuable estate and profit by the outlay already incurred, but avoid the risk of litigation, and save the 1-12th dues formerly paid.

The property is situated in the rich basin of mineral deposit containing the Devon Great Consols (1½ mile distant) and the Wheal Friendship, two mines which have paid more than £1,000,000 in dividends, and £300,000 in dues. The valuable mines of Collocombe on the east, and Wheal Grace on the west, have been worked and proved productive close up to the boundary of the New Concord sett, which contains the same lodes.

The mine is now being worked on a small scale, and considerable quantities of lead raised from the 12 fm. level, worth at least £30 per fm., with promise of great improvement. The copper lodes which underlie the lead have not been developed, but the indications are most encouraging. (See reports.)

The existing buildings of engine-house, smithy, and workshops, and the mining plant, consisting of a 35 ft. water-wheel, 40 fms. of pumps, whim, &c., are included in the purchase.

A provisional contract has been entered into for the purchase of the entire freehold of the estate, with all its mineral rights, and the plant of the mine, for the moderate sum of £16,000, of which the vendors stipulate to receive £7000 in paid-up shares.

The directors have secured the option of obtaining the ore raised until the completion of the purchase upon payment of the cost of its production.

The vendors agree to bear all expenses connected with the formation of the company up to the period of registration. There will, therefore, be no charges for promotion or preliminary expenses.

Samples of the ore can be seen at the office, 11, Tokenhouse-yard, and prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, with the surveyors' reports, may be obtained also of the bankers and broker of the company.

Should the capital subscribed be not sufficient to proceed to the allotment of shares, the whole of the deposits will be returned.

THE GREAT CADER IDRIS LEAD, COPPER, IRON MINING, AND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £40,000, in 40,000 shares, of £1 each.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Col. ABBOTT, 150, Leadenhall-street, and Upper Spring-street, Portman-square.
E. J. BRIDELL, Esq. (Director of the St. David's Mining Company), 34, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.
EDWARD RICHARDS, Esq., 55, Grove-place, Brompton, and Westbourne, Emsworth, Sussex.
GEORGE WATTS, Esq., Rose Lawn Cottage, Kennington Oval.
Captain WEMYSS, 9, Davenport-road, Hammersmith.
JAMES YOUNG, Esq., 19, Great George-street, Westminster.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOLICITOR—T. K. Edwards, Esq., 3, Lawrence Pountney-hill.

Auditors will be appointed by the shareholders.

JOINT SECRETARIES—Messrs. Letch and Maguire.

OFFICES,—No. 1, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

Prospectuses having already appeared in detail before the public, the directors beg to append the following extracts from reports:—

This valuable grant of upwards of 100 acres of mineral ground, comprising numerous lodes of lead, zinc, and copper, iron of the best quality, and blende, with traces of gold, also excellent slate, possesses every facility for mining and quarrying that a practical miner or quarryman could desire; and it must be borne in mind the sett is in the auriferous region of Dolgelly. There is an adit level, driven north-east upwards of 200 fathoms, intersecting three silver-lead lodes, and one copper lode, of great riches of silver-lead, zinc, and copper. There is abundance of blende, or what is called "black jack," with gold, which all the lodes contain; and there is a shaft situate at the end of the adit level, 15 fms. deep, from which silver, lead, and copper have been obtained, worth £32 a ton; and at the bottom of the shaft, sunk 10 fms. under the adit, there are two levels driven, one south-west and the other north-east, with good silver-lead ore, not driven more than from 9 to 12 ft. There are three lodes cut in the adit level or silver lodes, and all that has been done was to work on the furthermost lode, 200 fms. from the entrance to the level. The discovered lead lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and to my certain knowledge there are several other lodes in the sett—two that I know of, 8 ft. wide, impregnated with silver-lead ore. There is also abundance of iron ore that will produce 64 per cent., and a splendid slate vein that may be worked to great profit, and, being a miner for upwards of 45 years, I do not hesitate to say the mine is not to be equalled in the county of Merioneth. There is a good pile now on the bank, a good smith's shop, offices, dressing-floors, and bucking-house—in a word, everything convenient.

April 15, 1863.—An adit level has been driven through the sett a distance of 200 fms. intersecting four lodes at the depth of 12 fms., of a most promising character. One is the copper lode, and others are silver-lead, proved by assay to yield 40 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The lodes are of good size, from 2½ to 4 ft. wide, and many tons of ore have been sold from this valuable property. A stream of water runs through the sett, of great value for mining purposes. I cannot fail to recommend the property. The sett is extensive, and abounds with iron ores and slate of the best quality; and if vigorously worked, a profitable and lasting mine will be the result. THOMAS FAUL.

Samples of the different ores taken from the mines, reports, prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, and at the bankers, and the depost paid on application will be returned if no allotment be made to the applicant.

Prize Medals—Paris, 1855; London, 1862.

MINE VENTILATORS.—These machines are GUARANTEED to EXHAUST TWENTY THOUSAND CUBIC FEET of AIR PER POUND of COAL, producing a vacuum or suction equa to 1½ in. water column.

For 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute	£180
160,000 " " "	220
200,000 " " "	260
250,000 " " "	300

APPLY TO THE
NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY,
OLDHAM.
GENERAL ENGINEERS, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS of SCHIELE'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS, PLATT and SCHIELE'S SILENT FANS, BLAST ENGINES, &c.

56

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THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1862,
BEING THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (publishedin 1843) *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The Eighteenth Annual Review of Mining Progress appeared in the Mining Journal of December 28, 1861, and January 4, 1862.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. Watson and Cuell's Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. Cuell.

57

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. Watson F.G.S., and published by Watson and Cuell, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Messrs. Watson and Cuell have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

58

CORNISH NOTES (NEW SERIES).—
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59

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The Mines of Cornwall and Devon.
The Mines of England and Wales (Cornwall and Devon excepted), Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man.
System of Raising, Dressing, and Selling Ores.
The Stannaries Court, and the Cost-Book System of Management.
The Share Market.

60

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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Now ready, second edition, price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.,
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A good guide for investors, if they wish to invest in the mines of the district to whic the book refers. By a careful perusal of its pages they cannot err. It is a carefully written and well-authenticated book.—*City Press.*

London: Published by Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.

61

POCKET SERIES OF MINING MAPS.
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62

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63

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By J. B. AUSTIN, of Adelaide, S.A.
London: Longman, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

64

NEW WORK ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES
By RALPH MOORE, Mining Engineer.
Glasgow: M. Ogle and Son, Exchange-square.—London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

65

Notices to Correspondents.

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Mining in Prussia.—Can you state in next week's Journal what is the address of the Cologne Mining Company? It was brought out a few years ago, under most able management, but for some time past no accounts have been rendered shareholders. And whether this scheme is now abandoned, and the capital all gone?—Clifton.—[Had "Clifton" been a shareholder in the Cologne Mining Company, he would have known that the mines were abandoned, owing to the constitution of the company preventing the raising of the requisite additional capital. The company had no assets, and the mines have been disposed of. They are now to be worked by the Rhenish Consolidated Mining Company, referred to in last week's Journal. It was the want of able management that led to the abandonment of the enterprise. The prospects of the mines were considered to be excellent.]

Manufacture of Steel.—I should be glad to learn whether Mr. Mushet has met with any success in the application of wolfram in the manufacture of steel? And, if so, how much per cent. he employs, and the price per ton at which it is marketable? There are many mines where wolfram is produced in large quantities, but it does not pay to convert it into tungstate of soda, of which only a small quantity is used, though were it largely employed, as, for example, in the manufacture of steel, it could be economically produced.—J. L.

Wheal Arthur.—Allow me space for a few words on this mine. I have held a considerable number of shares for a long time, and have done so with the firm conviction that they must be worth four times their present price; but as often as I have looked to your valuable Journal, so often have I found that the reports from the mine are more and more favourable, and yet the shares are hardly saleable in the market. How can we account for this? The Wheal Edward meeting is just over, and the report on that mine is most favourable; and as Wheal Arthur is so near to it, surely the prospects of the latter must be worth the attention of some of the mining world.—An Old Shareholder.

Coal and Iron in Belgium.—"A Miner" (Dukinfield).—The principal coal and iron districts are Charleroi, Liegé, Mons, &c. The English language is not spoken there; the French and Flemish are those in use; the French is generally understood.

Gold in Wales.—I should be much obliged if anyone concerned would inform me what company your correspondent, Mr. J. Mosheimer, alludes to, in last week's Journal, under the head of "Valuable Discovery of Gold in Wales," and whether any of the original shares are to be obtained, and the address of the company. Also, the particulars of the company Capt. John Parry alludes to, immediately under the above.—S. L.: *Norwood.*

Sovereign Gold Mining Company.—I have been informed, on good authority, that the directors are bound to return the whole of the money paid, inasmuch that they commenced business with insufficient capital; and if the directors value their position, I presume they will do so without further trouble.—A Shareholder.

Ore Sales, and Dividends.—In looking over "Grylls's Annual Mining Sheet," as given in last week's Journal, I was much struck with the following fact:—That during the past year East Basset had sold only 1437 tons of copper ore, for 9082*l.*, and had paid out of this good dividends; and that although West Caradon had sold during the past year 2835 tons, for 18,883*l.*, more than double that of East Basset, West Caradon has paid no dividends. How is this? I fear there is some ground for your correspondent, "A Mining Adventurer," to call upon "A Cautious Man" to look into the management of West Caradon, and see who are the committeemen, and how they are paid. It seems marvellously strange to think that the enormous sum of nearly 19,000*l.* has been received for copper during the past year, and no dividends; and, therefore, I, as a shareholder, have a right to ask how this money has been spent, not, as stated in the reports, in large round sums, but in particulars.—A Shareholder.

Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton) Mining Company.—Ere this appears, by your courtesy, in the columns of your widely-read Journal, the above company will have been placed on the Stock Exchange; or, in other words, the committee will have given a settlement. But what I wish to see is this—the shares quoted on the Stock Exchange List; until that is done, I have no opinion as to the buying and selling of shares. For the last two weeks Mr. F. G. Lane has advertised "42 Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), £2⅛ prem.," for sale, but no one seems to be tempted to buy at that price, and why? Simply because the company is not well known. If the shares were quoted weekly in the Journal, soon should we hear of not 2⅛ prem., but 5 prem. being given. Another reason why the public do not buy these shares is that that they are in too large a number—10,000; if they were in 5000, or, what is better, 2500, I think we should be tempted to buy; and from what I hear there will be something good to relate at the meeting, on the 31st of this month. What would the mining public say to the main lode, about 154 fms. on its course east, being throughout this length of first-rate work for copper! I have read the letters in your Journal on this and other companies, and although a mining man I am not a speculator, but remain—Another Cautious Man.

Liability of Shareholders.—I held ten shares in the Pelyn Wood Mine; three years ago I sold them, through my broker, to Mr. T. Fuller, for 5s. 6d. per share, every call being paid up to that time. I have never heard anything from the office till last week, when a communication came from the Stannaries Court, Truro, stating that they should place me on the list of contributories on July 25, unless I could show cause to the contrary. I replied, stating the above facts. I have received their reply, that I am liable for debts contracted up to the time of my selling my shares, by virtue of Section 200 of the Companies Act, 1862. Will you kindly inform me—

1.—Whether I am so liable, calls having been regularly made, and as regularly paid by me?

2.—If liable, whether I can be compelled to pay the whole of the debts due to that time, or whether only my equal share?

3.—Whether I can demand from them a statement of amount and date of debts due, and the parties to whom due?—Subscriber: *Reading.*

[This case is not without great difficulty, but the better opinion of the best lawyers is that a *bona fide* transfer of shares, and an entry in the purser's book of the name of the purchaser, relieves the previous owner of all liability up to time of transfer. The case seems to be the same in principle as Fenn's case, 22 L. J. Ch. 692 (confirmed on appeal, see Tapping's Cost-book, 168), in which it was held that an adventurer duly relinquishing his shares was, as against creditors and in a winding-up, not liable as a contributory. The difference between a relinquisher and a seller of shares does not make any real distinction in the law, a seller being as much absolved from existing debts as a relinquishing adventurer. The queries may thus be answered:—

1.—According to Fenn's case not liable.

2.—If held to be liable, bound to pay the whole of the debts existing at the time of transfer, with power to recover back the amount from the purchaser of the shares. In practice, the Court divides the payment of the debts rateably amongst all the contributories.

3.—The accounts may be seen and inspected by application to the Court.

Generally.—We advise the querist to employ a Stannary lawyer to protect his interests.]

Great Wheal Baddern—Bedford United.—I have to call attention to two errors in last week's Journal, and request they may be altered in this week's paper. In the Mining Notabilia, in the report of starting the steam-engine at Great Wheal Baddern, it is said "the Exeter sub-committee's report," &c.; this paragraph should have followed the report of the Bedford United meeting, at page 505: and instead of having stated there "that the majority was in favour of the appointment of Mr. W. A. Thomas or Mr. W. J. Dunsford, in the place of Mr. J. Thomas, resigned," it should have been stated that the votes recorded by proxy were in favour of a vote of confidence in the present committee of management.—T. B. Laws, Sec.: *Threadneedle-street, July* 24.

Calstock Consols.—Facts, they say, are stubborn things, but sometimes they are pleasant; and now I have something to tell the shareholders in this mine, which ought to cheer and gratify them. It is reported, on good authority, that all the unallotted shares have been taken at a higher price than the committee expected, and that a discovery has been made on the Danescombe lode, which will greatly enhance the value of the mine and the shares. If I were the purser I should try to get the mine placed on the Official List of the Stock Exchange, and then the public would have an opportunity of getting some shares; at present they are held by a few holders, who will not sell. A friend tried to get some shares at 7s. each, and he was told that "in another six or eight weeks he would be glad to give three times that price." Somebody must have a good opinion of Calstock Consols, although I confess I hardly knew there was such a share until lately.—Devonian.

Mining in Ireland.—Mr. Lisabe's letter, in reference to the Carysfort Mining Company, shall appear in next week's Journal—it reached us too late for this week.

Sovereign Gold Mining Company.—Permit me to ask the favour of acquainting, through the Journal, the shareholders of this company that I have accepted the secretaryship, and that the books of the company are now in my office, and in course of a few days I shall be in a position to answer the queries of any shareholder that may be addressed to me, either on the subject of the accounts, or as regards the mine.—G. F. Goodman.

East Cambrian Gold Mining Company.—Your correspondent has evidently failed to notice that his letter of allotment was sent from "1a, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, W.C.," and hence his mistake. My appointment as secretary was mentioned in the *Mining Journal*, and, of course, this necessitated the removal to my offices. A report of the meeting also appeared in the Journal in due course. Any further information your correspondent may require shall be supplied to him on application. While writing I might take the opportunity of informing the shareholders, through your columns, that reports will from time to time be sent to the Journal.—W. C. L. Guerin, Sec.

Pelyn Wood Mine.—"W. H. D." should send some remarks for publication.

Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company.—We cannot publish the letter of "Shareholder" without the writer's name being appended. "Shareholder" should communicate with Mr. J. L. Walker, of Tottenham, who has issued a pamphlet on the affairs of the company, which may prove useful.

Alfred Consols.—In reply to a letter in last week's Journal, signed "G. Hewkley," we beg to say that some Leeds shareholders fully approve of an efficient committee being formed for investigating the affairs of this mine; and they being wishful to offer their support, will be obliged by Mr. Hewkley giving us his address, and full information relative to the matter.—John Gledhill and Co., mining agents: *Leeds, July* 23.

Railway Chairs.—If any of your readers can give me any information about Jobson's patent for casting railway chairs, I shall feel obliged. Address Box 30, Post-office, Northampton.—W. B.

East Bronfloyd.—The curt reply from the office of this company would have been rather more seemly, and much more creditable, if it had been a little more explicit. Does the secretary mean to assert that the share-register was lodged, as required by the Act, or does he mean to deny that the law requires it to be deposited within a specified time after the general meeting? I am prepared with unexceptionable evidence to show that, since the beginning of this month, both search and enquiry were made for it at the Registrar's office, without effect. Perhaps if you insert this he may vouchsafe us another couple of lines on the subject.—An Unprotected Investor.

Received:—"Veritas"—H. Viner—"J. S."—"D. C. C." (Colorado).

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 25, 1863.

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Our correspondent, in last week's Journal, on the subject of the "Chemistry of Steel," and the nitrogen question, is quite correct in his opinion that we had no intention of ignoring the labours of our own countrymen in connection with this subject, and we trust he will, on reconsidering our article of the previous week, also be disposed to admit that he was rather hasty in concluding that the spirit of that article is such as to lead readers, unacquainted with the facts, to conclude that none but continental chemists or metallurgists have had to do with the development of the subject it referred to. Still less, we hope, will he be disposed to adhere to a charge of aiding foreigners in appropriating the merit of scientific discoveries made in this country. He will see, on examining the article in question, that it purports only to give an account of what has been done quite recently in reference to the subject of nitrogen in steel and iron on the Continent. It does not purport to give the history of this subject, and the references made to its history are merely incidental, and such as were made by the chemists whose opposite results we have recorded.

The subject of nitrogen in steel has been little noticed in this country for some years. Indeed, since Mr. Binks' paper was read, in 1857, it has been almost unnoticed here or elsewhere, until M. Fremy brought it forward in France, not, we believe, with any claim to be the discoverer of the presence of nitrogen in steel and iron, but only as insisting on the importance of this element as a constituent of steel, and of the necessity of studying the subject in connection with the metallurgy of iron and steel generally.

The most important object of our article was, however, to point out that the existence of nitrogen in steel and iron is questioned by many, and positively denied by some very competent authorities, and that from this point of view it was deserving of attention. The evidence brought forward by M. Caron and Prof. Rammelsberg to disprove the existence of nitrogen in iron or steel is very strong; and since they show a possible source of error in the results by which the presence of nitrogen in iron and steel has been maintained, it follows that the existence of nitrogen in these metals must either be conclusively proved, or the opinion that they contain it as an essential constituent must be abandoned. We do not, in the present state of the question, presume to offer an opinion as to which course is to be adopted, because, as we have explained in our article on this subject, there are no means of arriving at a just conclusion in its present questionable condition.

Moreover, it appears that if it be proved that nitrogen is not an essential constituent of steel and pig-iron, the question of the importance of nitrogen as exercising some unknown function in the production of steel or iron, is by no means decided. On the contrary, the proof that nitrogen is not an essential constituent of steel or iron would, in our opinion, give additional importance to this further question. The importance of the presence of manganese in the production of steel is not to be doubted, notwithstanding the probability—to say the least—that manganese is not an essential constituent of steel, but that its presence in steel is rather prejudicial than otherwise. It is in regard to this aspect of the subject that we should be disposed to consider the observations and results arrived at by Mr. Binks to be of the greatest importance, and we believe that this must be understood as being his own view of the matter.

But it is not recently only that the existence of nitrogen in steel and pig-iron has been called in question. Even before Mr. Binks' paper was read, in 1857, this was disputed on a variety of grounds, and in 1850, Prof. Marchand published in the "Journal für Praktische Chemie," a long paper, describing a series of very careful experiments, undertaken with the object of arriving at a satisfactory result.

This paper was, of course, known to Mr. Binks, and was mentioned by him in his paper read at the Society of Arts, but he did not bring forward any evidence in opposition to Prof. Marchand's conclusion of the same positive and satisfactory character as that on which the latter based his opinion. Mr. Binks' evidence was more of a circumstantial character than direct, and though we do not by any means intend to undervalue it on that account, or to ignore the remarkable circumstances connected with the occurrence and production of nitrogen compounds in the smelting of iron. Granting all this, however, we are still in want of a clue for the interpretation of even the facts we have no doubt of. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we learn from our correspondent that there is a prospect of some light being thrown on this interesting subject, and that the fact of its being studied at the present time in Sheffield, justifies the opinion we entertained that this subject was one of practical interest.

So far as regards the discovery of the presence of nitrogen in pig-iron and in steel, there is no doubt that Schafhautl, of Munich, was the first to announce it, at a meeting of the British Association, and in a paper published in the "Philosophical Magazine," in 1840. He stated that the amount of nitrogen varied from 0·532 per cent. in razor steel, to 1·2 per cent. in white pig-iron, and that he had always found nitrogen in all samples of steel analysed by him.

These statements attracted the attention of Marchand, and Wohler's discovery just then, of the presence of nitrogen in the titanium that had hitherto been regarded as the pure metal induced him to examine the subject carefully, since it seemed to him that if 18 per cent. of nitrogen could have been overlooked in that substance the presence of nitrogen in pig-iron and steel might also have been overlooked. In the first place, cast-iron was examined. Nearly thirty different kinds were submitted to a very delicate test for nitrogen. They all gave indications of nitrogen. Steel powder gave a more decided indication. Malleable iron gave do indication of nitrogen. But the important feature of these experiments remains to be told. When the iron that had given an indication of nitrogen was washed and again tested it gave a further indication of nitrogen, and this could be continued so long, by repeating the test, that with 124 grs. of iron it was found impossible to exhaust the reaction. Hence Marchand was led to suspect that the nitrogen indicated by the test was not altogether, if at all, derived from the iron or steel, but was absorbed from the atmosphere during the application of the test. He, therefore, repeated his experiments again, testing the metal in an atmosphere of hydrogen and carbonic acid. In the eighteen experiments made in this manner with some of the kinds of iron previously tested, there was never any immediate indication of nitrogen, and only after the lapse of five or six days was there a very slight and frequently doubtful indication of its presence. However much the experiments were varied, both with regard to iron and steel, the result remained always negative.

But it occurred to him that he was, perhaps, operating under conditions that did not admit of nitrogen being indicated by the test applied. This was not probable, but for the sake of certainty he examined whether the atmosphere of hydrogen or carbonic acid could prevent the reaction indicative of nitrogen. He found that this was not the case. Lastly, to demonstrate that nitrogen was absorbed from atmospheric air during the application of the test for nitrogen, he applied the test in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and found that it was absorbed. Hence he came to the conclusion that these experiments rendered the existence of nitrogen in pig-iron and steel highly improbable. Nevertheless, he examined several kinds of pig-iron and steel, according to the method recommended by Schafhautl for testing for nitrogen, and the result he obtained was that if nitrogen was present it did not amount to more than 15 or 18 parts in 100,000 of metal. Careful trials, according to another method of testing, showed that the amount of nitrogen in pig-iron, as indicated by this test, was not more than from 0·003 to 0·013 per cent.; in English file steel, 0·014; and in Swedish, English, and German pig-iron the *possible* amount of nitrogen never exceeded 0·015 per cent.

These quantities of nitrogen, however, are not greater that may appear to be indicated by the errors of analysis, since it is one of the most difficult things to obtain the reagents, used in testing for and estimating nitrogen, entirely free from ammonia, or from some other nitrogen-yielding substance. These experiments Marchand considered sufficient to show that the presence of nitrogen in pig-iron and steel cannot be admitted with perfect certainty; and that in any case it does not amount to 0·02 per cent., while in most cases it would be much less. He also considered that if nitrogen were present in iron or steel, it would be as part of foreign enclosed substances, which do not enter into their essential constitution. An iron slag that he examined contained 0·045 per cent. of nitrogen.

With regard to the indications of nitrogen obtained by testing steel and iron, it must be remembered that when iron containing carbon is heated to redness in the air with potassium, nitrogen is absorbed from the air, and cyanogen is produced. This reaction certainly takes place in the blast-furnace, but how far it may be of importance in affecting the quality of the metal we have no data whatever that will admit even of speculating on this subject. It is undoubtedly one of great interest, and would be well worthy of investigation. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than being able to record the results of such an investigation, carried out by some of our countrymen in such a manner as to be worthy of a place in science, and to be of service in extending the very slender knowledge now possessed of the chemistry of iron metallurgy.

On the other hand, we consider it not the less our duty to deprecate any mere speculation, unsupported by sufficient evidence, in reference to an industry so important, and in regard to which, if investigation be undertaken, it should be carried out with the strictest regard to true principles, so that the results, even though they be negative, may be at least trustworthy, and so that we may arrive not merely at something shadowy and delusive, but at something really tangible and intelligible, capable of being made subservient to improvement and progress. There is no art in which this is more to be desired than iron smelting, in which we may without fear of contradiction congratulate ourselves on holding the first place, and in which, with right use of our advantages, we may justly hope to maintain pre-eminence.

New Mode of Dressing Minerals.—As an improvement upon the ordinary mode of dressing minerals by washing and jigging, it is proposed to effect the separation of the ore from the refuse by winnowing. The invention is said to be of French origin, and great anticipations are entertained of the practical utility of the discovery. We understand that a machine has been put to work at Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's, and we hope shortly to be enabled to publish the mechanical details, and state the results obtained. As there are many places in which scarcity of water is a great impediment to the mine adventurer, much importance naturally attaches to the proposition.

Accidents by Machinery.—A late report of the Government Factory Inspectors states "that 30 persons were killed by the accidents of six months, and 289 had to lose a limb or part of a limb." The latter is rather high, the former is below the two previous corresponding half years' returns. If to this were added, perhaps, an equal amount of similar occurrences throughout the country unreported (many being concealed), it would present the frightful picture of upwards of 120 deaths, and about 1000 bodily injuries annually, an amount of human suffering and loss of life dreadful to contemplate. It seems strange that the mechanical talent of our great country, so rich and rapid in the production of contrivances for every means of commercial profit, should so utterly neglect its greater duty, in not devoting some of its energies to protect the life and limbs of the sons and daughters of toil. Now and then a newspaper gives a tale of horror of a man being killed because the steam-engine could not be stopped in time to prevent it. The most usual contrivance for connecting and disengaging the steam-engine when at rest is the common sliding clutch; but, on account of the resistance of friction at the impelling surface, this cannot be disengaged when at work, except by an additional apparatus, such as a strong lever with a rope to a wheel and pinion crab, a screw, or some other similar contrivance. The time occupied in "throwing off" by such means is considerably more than elapses between the commencement of an accident and the mutilation or death of a poor sufferer who happens to be caught by the revolution of machinery. The great desideratum has been a certain, safe, self-acting apparatus, by which the steam-engine, or other prime mover, shall of itself throw off the work instantly when required, whatever may be the resistance. A safety-clutch having these conditions has been in daily use at a large London lead-works upwards of two years; and such is the facility with which this mill may be stopped on anything getting wrong that the mill-man has only to move a light rod a few inches when the revolution of the steam-engine instantly pushes off the millwork, which then stands still, whilst the steam-engine continues its rotation. This disengagement is effected by the engine in about one second of time. This patent safety-clutch is the invention of Mr. J. R. Hill, civil engineer and patent agent, Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road, London, who is desirous of co-operation in getting it extensively adopted. It is applicable to any kind of revolving machinery, of any magnitude; is of the most simple construction, certain in its action, and of small expense. If every line of driving shafts in manufactories were furnished with this clutch, with handles, or a bell-pull wire near the workpeople, we should hear but little of machinery accidents arising from not being able to stop the steam-engine in time, or to "throw off the strap, bring the spanner," &c. It may frequently be found that the only means provided in factories for stopping machinery is shutting off the steam to the engine, though in some places a provision has also been made by opening a hole in the condenser, and thereby destroying the vacuum, but in every case the impetus of the fly-wheel urges it forward far beyond the time occupied to produce death to a poor victim. Mill proprietors and engineers will also admit that for the preservation of machinery such an appendage as this clutch is capable of preventing such a crash of machinery as would cost a considerable sum to repair. The invention has been examined and highly appreciated by Messrs. Penn and Son, Mr. Joseph Cubitt, and other celebrated engineers; Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Machinery, and other gentlemen of mechanical judgment and talent.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 23.—The Iron Trade continues in a satisfactory state as regards the number of orders in the market, and nearly all the works have as many orders on the books as can reasonably be expected. No doubt, as I have stated in previous reports, the strike in South Staffordshire has been the means of sending a few specifications to South Wales, which would otherwise have been executed in Staffordshire; but, independent of this, there is an improved demand, both from the home and foreign markets, and present prospects give every reason to believe that a period of prosperity is not far distant for the iron trade, and it may be truly said that it is really wanted. There is a greater call, also, for puddled bars from South Staffordshire, owing to the men being out there. The great difficulty the ironmasters have to contend with is low prices. Within the last nine months an advance of about 10 per cent. has taken place, and one might naturally expect that a little profit would be made after this improvement; yet it is a fact that many works in this district do not return one shilling profit to the proprietors. If the latter are fortunate enough to possess the freehold of their property (this is rarely the case), or a long surface lease, then the property benefited by keeping the works going, returns a considerable sum in rents; but this is only a small per centage on the enormous capital laid out. It was believed that the American struggle would be brought to a close, consequent upon the uninterrupted progress of the Confederate invasion of the North, and then there would be a probability, if not a certainty, that a substantial advance in quotations would be the result. The check, however, which the Southern arms have received at Gettysburg, and the simultaneous fall of Vicksburg, have put an end to any hopes which might have been entertained of an immediate peace; and unless the Confederates will more than counterbalance their recent reverses by a decisive victory on Northern soil, the war is as likely to last another twelve months as it is three months. The effect of the latest news from America has been to depress the market, and prices are not so firm as was the case a fortnight ago. During the last three or four weeks large shipments of iron have been made from several of the South Wales ports, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. The Tredegar Iron Company shipped no less than 3000 tons in one week.

Machines for dispensing with manual labour, at least to a considerable extent, have just been patented by Mr. Wm. Jenkins, of Cardiff. There are two machines, the one for drilling and boring as a preparatory process; the other for cutting or undercutting the coal. The cutting-machine consists of a saw mounted on a frame, which works backwards and forwards on a carriage, which is kept well up to the face of the work by being forced forward on rails laid for the purpose. Motion is communicated by means of an endless rope, which works bevilled toothed-wheels, and thus moves the saws and drills. The inventor considers that a circular saw or a modification thereof might be used instead of his present arrangement. No doubt in the course of a few weeks you will have some particulars as to the practical working of the machine.

There is not much activity in the Coal Trade, owing to a variety of unfavourable circumstances, which I may briefly mention. The small arrivals and the high freights restrict the shipments, and buyers are indisposed to prepare for the winter, when it is more than probable that a saving of 20 or 30 per cent. will be made in the rates of freight by waiting a month or two. Since my last report a goodly number of arrivals are reported at Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea, but not to that extent that freights will be materially affected, although I expect that a slight decline will be the result. There is an average demand for steam coal, and some of the Cardiff coalmasters are full of orders. The same cannot be said of the house coal trade, the unusually fine summer having reduced the consumption, and the Irish and Cornish merchants have considerable stocks on hand. The coalmasters have also a keen competition to contend with, and the house coal trade generally is in rather an unsatisfactory state.

In a parliamentary return just issued, the following interesting statistics are given of the exports of coal from the Bristol Channel ports:—Exports, coastwise and foreign, in 1862, were—from Cardiff, 2,213,941 tons; Swansea, 803,210; Newport, 788,521; Llanelly, 380,662; Neath, 254,096; and Port Talbot, 83,374 tons. These returns show that, upon the whole, the coal trade of South Wales has been in a satisfactory state for the years 1861 and 1862.

On Friday last the first iron ship built at Llanelly was safely launched, amidst the cheers of some thousands of spectators. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. W. H. Nevill, the lady of the owner, and the new ship was called the *Premier*. The *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald* gives the following as the dimensions of the vessel:—Length of keel, 100 ft.; breadth, 23 ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 12 ft. 6 in.; burden, 400 tons. The keel of another iron ship, which is to be 800 tons burthen, has been laid down, and Llanelly is likely to be soon an important port for iron shipbuilding.

At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Hill, the last examination and order of discharge sitting was held in *re* Thomas Thomas, Mynyddyslwyn, colliery proprietor. Mr. Abbot and Mr. Blakey appeared for the assignees, Mr. Press for the opposing creditors, and Mr. Brown (from the office of Messrs. Brittan and Sons) for the bankrupt. Mr. Abbot said the bankrupt had dealt very extensively in bills, but in his (Mr. Abbot's opinion they were not accommodation bills. The assignees were satisfied that they could not obtain better accounts, and there was nothing in the bankrupt's conduct which they thought required to be brought before the notice of the Court, The bankrupt was then examined by Mr. Press. He stated that he knew William Elias, a rate collector and farmer, of Abercarn. He had asked him to lend him money, but he did not remember that on any occasion he told him he was not in a position to lend him any. He offered him his drafts in his favour, telling him that if he took them to the bank they would discount them for him, and Mr. Elias told him he should have to go to the bank himself to discount the bill. Mr. Elias occasionally got his (bankrupt's) acceptance in his favour discounted at Bailey and Co.'s, but he could not tell whether he ever till recently had more than one acceptance floating at a time. He dared say when he had asked Mr. Elias to do this he had told him he had plenty of property, but was temporarily short of money. On Jan. 18, 1862, he handed Mr. Elias the draft of an acceptance, requesting him to take it to Bailey's and get it discounted, and hand the proceeds over to him. Mr. Elias handed him the whole of the proceeds, less the banker's charges. He did not think he promised to meet the bill at maturity. On Feb. 21, he handed him another draft to get it discounted, and Mr. Elias did not at first decline to get it discounted on the ground that the other one had not run out. He had had accommodation transactions with David Jones, but he did not remember telling Mr. Elias so. The bankrupt was also examined in reference to bill transactions with other persons, and also with regard to the ownership of six houses. On the latter question, he said the houses were his wife's, and since his bankruptcy she had tried to get rents, but the tenants would not pay her. Mr. Press: In March, 1860, a testimonial was got up and presented to you, was it not? Bankrupt: Yes.—Mr. Press: Two of your clerks were the hon. secretaries, were they not? Bankrupt: Yes.—Mr. Press: In fact, it was a testimonial got up from yourself to yourself, was it not? Bankrupt: Oh! no, Sir; not from me.—Mr. Press: At all events it resulted in a service of plate being given to you? Bankrupt: Yes.—Mr. Press: How much did you subscribe towards it? Bankrupt: Nothing, Sir.—Mr. Press: Your clerks with your money? Bankrupt: Not with my money, as I know of; unless they got it as I do not know of.—Mr. Press: I believe it was altogether of the value of 150*l.*, was it not? Bankrupt: I dare say it was.—Mr. Press: Have you mentioned that in your balance-sheet? Bankrupt: I gave them as a present to my son in 1860.—Mr. Press: He has given his collieries and all sorts of things to his son; which son was it? Bankrupt: My eldest son; he got married about that time.—His Honour: What is his trade? Bankrupt: He is doing nothing now; he is a gentleman.—Mr. Press: What was he before he became a gentleman? Bankrupt: He spent his time about the collieries.—Mr. Press: And you are quite sure it was in 1860, just after the plate was presented to you, that you re-presented it to your son? Bankrupt: He got married soon afterwards, and presented it to him. Mr. Press stated that he had no objection to the bankrupt passing his last examination, and proposed to examine him for the purpose of showing fraud in his dealings with the Everglyn Colliery property. A discussion followed as to the admissability of any such evidence, and it was ultimately agreed that the sitting should be adjourned to Oct. 20. The assignees and the creditors, on whose behalf Mr. Press appeared, will in the meantime examine the accounts again, in order to see whether the bankrupt has really been guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Two men, Joseph Edwards and Watkin Thomas, were killed by an explosion of fire-damp, at midnight on Thursday, at the Wynstay Colliery, Ruabon. They had gone to their work as usual, about 700 yards from the pit's mouth, and before their descent their safety-lamps were carefully locked by the man appointed. About 40 persons were at work in other parts of the pit. An explosion was heard, when the managers descended and found the unfortunate victims to their own recklessness dead, an accumulation of fire-damp having taken place, and it being manifest that they both had broken open their safety-lamps.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Florence, from Cuba, with 492 tons of copper ore and 38 tons of copper regulus, for the Cobre Mining Company; Emily, from Carthagena, with 170 tons of zinc ore and 40 tons of copper ore, to order; Mary, from Rouen, with 31 tons of copper dross in bulk, for Bath and Sons, and 7½ tons of copper in barrels, for Charles Lambert; Cultivateur, from Cherbourg, with 94 tons of iron ore, for E. H. Walters; Secret, from Santander, with 128 tons of copper ore, for Richardson; Marie Victoire, from Cherboug, with 84 tons of iron ore, for E. H. Walters.

THE COAL EXPORTS OF 1863.—The statistical returns of the trade of the principal ports in the Bristol Channel for the first six months of the present year have just been published. Although the trade of the past month of June was exceedingly dull, consequent upon the continued scarcity of shipping, Cardiff shows a material increase in the export of coal, but a slight decrease in that of iron, over the corresponding period of last year. There is a small decrease in the trade of Swansea for the past six months, as compared with the corresponding period of 1862. The total exports for the first six month of 1862 and 1861 were—

1861	Coal 523,220	Iron 67,389
1862	605,399	90,260
1863	663,183	88,733

NEWPORT.—The returns of the trade of this port have not been published, but it is generally expected that a considerable decrease has taken place in the export of both the staple trades of the district.

SWANSEA.—The trade for the month of June was, upon the whole, satisfactory, showing an increase in every department, but the trade of the port for the first half of the present year shows a slight decrease, as already stated. The shipping trade in the various ports of the Bistol Channel is somewhat better than it has been for the past two or three weeks, and probably the total exports for the present year will quite equal those of any preceding year.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 23.—The Coal and other trades show a little improvement here. There has been a good demand for tonnage on the Tyne and Wear during the last week, ships being scarce, and the rate of freights to London are quoted 6s. 9d. afloat, and wharf 7s.; Dieppe, 8*l.* 10s.; Havre, 9*l.* 10s.; Rouen, 10*l.*, &c, The rate of freights has also been firm at Hartlepool, 6s. 6d. being the current freight to London. The prospect for freights at present is very good. The exports from the Tyne have been large, having been—coals, 54,291 tons; coke, 3187 tons; iron, 20,686 cwts.; alkali, 15,414 cwts. There was an increase in the shipment of coals of 19,634 tons; coke, 1322 tons; iron, 13,132 cwts., and alkali 7144 cwts. The Chemical markets on the Tyne continue firm, with improving prices; crystals of soda are firm, at 4*l.* 7s. 6d. for export cask; best alkali, 2½d.; second, 1¾d.; bicarbonate soda, 11*l.* 10s.; bleaching powder, 9*l.* 5s. to 9*l.* 10s.; Epsom salts, 7*l.* 5s.

The proposed Low Light Docks still continue a source of bitter contention among the different parties interested in the Tyne traffic and improvement, and also in the various collieries, &c. A part of the steam coal field in Northumberland is contiguous to Blyth, which is a rising port, and very convenient for the shipment of part of the produce of this field. Amble is also situated at the extreme northern point of this coal field, and very convenient for the shipment of part of the produce; and, in addition to all this, there appears to be some intention on the part of influential coalowners to construct docks at Cullercoats for the shipment of this steam coal. There are, therefore, various conflicting interests at work. The Tyne Commissioners appear to hesitate as to commencing the construction of the docks, on the ground that the coalowners decline to give a guarantee as to the quantity they will ship there, and the latter consider they have done all that can be required when they agree to pay double dues. It can, however, scarcely be doubted that if the docks were once formed they would be highly successful when the question is fairly examined. The increased depth on the bar of the Tyne must attract larger ships to the river, and the quantity of coals now shipped at Sunderland, from collieries north of the Tyne, affords a strong argument in favour of these docks. That they will be formed, and prove highly successful, can hardly be doubted, and the sooner the subject is fairly settled by the Tyne Commissioners taking real action in the matter the better for all parties.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the British Association, the prospect of a most successful meeting appears to be very encouraging. A strong muster of *savans* it is now certain will be present, and every exertion is making by the local committee, headed by the mayor, in preparing for their reception. An excellent exhibition of models, &c., will be shown, illustrative of the various manufactures and chemical processes extensively carried on in the district, and also models showing the mode of working, conveying, and winding the minerals of the district, particularly the mode of extracting coal, the largest staple product, many of the coal mines near Newcastle being on the most gigantic scale. One of the most attractive models to be shown is one in preparation showing the mode of conveying coals underground, &c., at the extensive Hetton Collieries. This will be a most elaborate model, and prove highly interesting, being on a larger scale than any similar model which has been previously shown. Many papers will also be read by members of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers and others, including one, we believe, by Mr. Nicholas Wood, on a very interesting geological feature of the district, which has not as yet been much treated of. Altogether the exhibition of models and works of art, &c., will form, as a whole, a very attractive feature, for, in addition to those illustrative of local works and processes, many have been brought from a distance for this purpose. A gentleman was sent some time ago to Paris for the purpose of collecting subjects for exhibition, and it is understood that he has been highly successful, and fully achieved the objects of his mission.

At the sitting of the Court of Chancery, on Saturday last, the case of the Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company *v.* Walters was heard, when judgment was delivered in this important and long-pending suit. This was an appeal from the Master of the Rolls. The Spital-Tongues Colliery was sold by the Banking Company to Mr. Walters, for the sum of 11,000*l.*; and the present case arose out of a dispute respecting a certain house and land, which Mr. Walters claimed as part of the appurtenances of the colliery, but which Mr. Hunter, the occupier of the house and former viewer of the colliery, claimed, on the ground of having secured certain leases. He, therefore, refused to give up possession of the house and grounds. The Master of the Rolls had given judgment in favour of the house and grounds being given up to Mr. Walters as part and parcel of the appurtenances to the colliery. Lord Justice Turner confirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls in every respect, but was of opinion that no enquiry was necessary to be made by the Court with reference to some part of the stock which had been removed. Lord Justice Knight Bruce quite agreed with Justice Turner, except in one point. He thought that the stock and effects which had been removed ought to be immediately delivered up, but the judgment just delivered would stand as the joint and united one of the Court.

A movement has been inaugurated among the principal merchants, shipowners, and others engaged in the trade, for the purpose of abolishing the "keel" measure on the Tyne, and substituting that of the "ton." This is a change which has long been a necessity. The "keel" is, in many respects, an arbitrary measure, for, although expected to contain 8 chaldrons, of 53 cwts. each, these chaldron wagons have, in reality, often been made to carry 60 cwts., so that much underselling and general confusion is caused by this method of computation. The substitution of the standard "ton" will, therefore, be a great improvement. The parties interested have signed a document, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the proposed change, and this document has been signed by the largest mercantile and shipping firms in Newcastle, as well as by several of the colliery owners.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The usual general monthly meeting of this society was held in their rooms, Neville Hall, on Thursday, June 5—Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD (President) in the chair. Before commencing the ordinary business, the members adjourned to the Museum of the Natural History Society, which has lately been enlarged and thoroughly re-arranged and renovated. In addition to their own valuable collection of fossil remains, the Natural History Society have undertaken the charge of the specimens belonging to the Mining Institute, consisting chiefly of the interesting collection of the late Mr. Hutton, from which the standard work on the "Fossil Flora," by Messrs. Lindley and Hutton, was in great part pictured and described. This collection was purchased by the Institute of Mining Engineers some time since, and now occupies the cases along the entire of one side of the gallery in the small room, where it will doubtless not only be an object of interest to the general public, but will form a valuable adjunct to the other specimens for the geological student. The Mining Institute also subscribes to the funds of the Natural History Society, and in return the members obtain the privilege of free entrance to the Museum, and are represented on the council of the Natural History Society. Situated in the midst of one of the most extensively wrought coal fields in the world, this Museum ought to take high rank for its collection of fossil remains and other geological specimens; and it is to be expected that, now that the mining engineers of the district are thus intimately connected with it, numerous additions will be made to its mineralogical collections.

Messrs. A. Hancock, R. B. Bowman, and H. B. Brady, on the part of the Natural History Society, received the members of the Institute, and pointed out the position of the mineralogical collection, &c.

The President, on the part of the Institute, complimented the Natural History Society on the generally approved appearance of the Museum, and expressed entire satisfaction with the arrangement of the specimens belonging to the Institute. On returning to the rooms of the Institute, the President drew attention to the proposed excursion to the Canobie coal field during the approaching meeting of the British Association.

The continuation of the paper on "Paradoxes in Ventilation of Mines," by Messrs. Atkinson and Daglish, was then read, of which the following is an abstract:—

When alterations are to be made in the ventilating currents of mines, practical knowledge is generally relied on to effect these; but it sometimes happens that the anticipated results are not realised, some of the currents proving stronger and others weaker than was expected, and others even failing entirely to establish themselves. In other instances, after accidents have occurred, or when extensive alterations are in progress in the workings or ventilating shafts, whereby some of the ordinary arrangements for ventilation have been materially affected, particular parts of mines have had their ventilation deranged in a manner and to an extent entirely unanticipated. All these cases may, with some degree of propriety, be termed "paradoxes." The paper then proceeds to describe and explain a number of very remarkable instances where this action has been observable: these all requiring diagrams to be illustrated. The following practical deductions from the cases instanced are thus made at considerable length:—

1.—The danger that may attend the use of two open routes from a return air-way to any part of an upcast shaft, at a considerable height above the level of the furnace, when the air in one of the routes, in ascending portions, is raised to a much higher temperature than that in the other.

2.—The danger that may arise from the injudicious use and application of dumb drifts.

3.—The probability of a reversal of the current in the upper seams of any colliery, when the upcast shaft is contracted above by a cradle or scaffolding during the progress of repairs.

4.—The danger attending intercommon ventilation between two adjoining collieries, having separate downcast and upcast shafts, arising from the extreme probability of variation, not only in quantity, but even in direction of some of the splits of air—in cases of ventilating powers of either of the collieries being considerably increased or diminished.

5.—The necessity of insuring that a distinct pressure exists on all stoppings in a direction from where naked lights are used; and that in all cases a return from an intake split should intervene between it and any separation stoppings of another split.

6.—The danger attending the use of regulating doors instead of permanent regulators, placed so as to have as little passage as possible through them.

The necessity of using safety-lamps only in cases of falls in the air-ways, or other causes tending greatly to diminish the gross quantity of air circulating, especially in mines having extensive workings, either to the rise or dip of the shaft; as, in either case, reverse currents from the directions of the goaves would probably be established.

In conclusion, the title of "paradoxes" has not been employed to convey the idea that the ordinary laws of nature were either suspended, or in any way departed from, in producing the result given in these cases; but simply to imply that they were such as were not likely to be anticipated before they were observed, even by those experienced in the ventilation of mines. Cases like those described clearly demonstrate that the thorough and safe ventilation of a mine yielding fire-damp requires for its accomplishment a great deal more than the mere obtaining and circulation of a large gross quantity of air. Indeed, after providing the power and means necessary, that great judgment, skill, and care should be exercised by the underground manager in making the arrangements for its proper and safe destribution. And, in addition to this, there is further required great and constant vigilance on the part of the subordinate agents; together with implicit obedience to discipline, and prudence on the part of each one of the workpeople in the mine, in order to ensure even a moderate degree of safety, and of immunity from explosions of fire-damp. And, with all these combined, explosions cannot be entirely prevented, for human prescience and forethought have their limit equally with human knowledge and skill, and all that we can hope for is the diminution of their frequency or the mitigation of their severity. This paper, in full, will appear in the 12th volume of the "Transactions" of the Institute, shortly to be published.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 23.—There is still a good demand for Manufactured Iron in both parts of Staffordshire, and in the south the puddlers' strike prevents orders being as promptly executed as is in some cases desired. Still the aggregate amount of orders is by no means extraordinarily large, and the termination of the strike would soon lead to the works being slack, provided the puddlers are still in the district. Pig-iron sells slowly, owing to the strike, and the Coal Trade is, for the same reason, equally dull.

The Staffordshire Assizes have been held this week, and are not yet over. At the March Assizes it was a very singular fact that there was not a single mining case for trial. At these Assizes there was one set down, but the matter was arranged, so that instead of half the time being devoted to such trials, as was formerly the rule, there is not a single case. In the Criminal Court the most important case for trial was one in which George and Wm. Oates, who formerly worked a colliery at Darlaston, were charged with stealing no less than 3000 tons of coal, by getting it from beneath a church and churchyard, at a place adjoining their colliery. An application was, however, made on behalf of the defendants that the case should be adjourned to the next Assizes, on the ground that they had not had sufficient time to prepare their defence, which was acceded to.

A peculiar case occupied the Civil Court during the whole of to-day, in which Mr. Izod, an iron merchant, of Birmingham, was sued on a bill of 1000*l.*, which he had accepted in favour of Mr. Samuel Griffiths, ironmaster, and which had been paid by the latter to Mr. Wood, of Wolverhampton, a director and vice-chairman of the Shropshire Banking Company. The plaintiff's answer was that he had never received consideration for the bill, it being part of 3000*l.* he had paid on December 26, 1861, for iron he was to have had from Mr. Griffiths, and which he never got, and which formed the subject of an extraordinary series of proceedings. Mr. Izod having taken measures, in connection with Mr. Griffiths's clerks, to obtain some of the iron without the knowledge of the owner, who, in the following February, entered into a deed of arrangement with his creditors, and is now in the Bankruptcy Court. The case was first tried at Gloucester, and a verdict given for the defendant. A new trial trial has, however, been granted, which has not yet terminated. The case excites great interest.

In the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, the final hearing in the case of Mr. Samuel Griffiths has been adjourned to Nov. 17. An account, furnished by the bankrupt, explains a deficiency of 47,253*l.*, in this way—housekeeping and personal expenses, 4736*l.* old debts paid or renewed, 3003*l.*; expenses of contesting the borough of Wolverhampton, 845*l.*; losses, 37,861*l.*, another amount making up the total.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JULY 22.—There is no material alteration in the tone of the Iron Trade this week, everything in connection with it, except in some few departments, being in a very depressed state. We have had a few more orders from the Continent, and America is putting in the market for a large supply of munitions of war, and this fact, coupled with the recent events in the States, render it probable that the war will not be of short duration. We are in receipt of information that enables us to state a new company is about to be formed in Yorkshire, on a large scale, for the manufacture of malleable iron. Messrs. Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, have taken the ironworks at Conisbro', near Doncaster, where they will carry on the manufacture of armour-plates, in connection with their firm at Sheffield. The Government are ordering largely of plates for coating our war vessels. Messrs. Firth and Sons, of Sheffield, have taken a large contract for the manufacture of iron for Whitworth guns. They have put down a large steam-hammer in their works at Sheffield, which has just been the subject of an injunction before the Vice-Chancellor. There will be an action tried at the Liverpool Assizes in reference to it. The Steel Trade is, on the whole, improving, but there is a slackness in the demand for several descriptions of manufactured cutlery. The Coal Trade is as usual, very depressed, and the prospects, so far as the home trade is concerned, are very gloomy. There has been a better enquiry for coal for exportation, and the demand for hard Derbyshire coal for coaling our steamers is on the increase. It has been found to be superior in many respects to the Welsh coal, and it can compete in point of cost of transit with the coals of South Wales. The enquiry for coal for household purposes has been very dull, but during the past week the dmand from the South has been on the increased. Science has been again brought with advantage to the coal pit. Mr. Barton, of Alfreton, in the county of Derby, has invented an apparatus to obviate the danger of men on the bank falling down the shaft. It is a lever applied to the sides, upon which the chair of the pit works, by which, supposing the mouth of the pit to be fenced round, leaves only an opening sufficiently wide to admit of the chair being loaded and unloaded. This aperture is opened as the chair ascends to the surface, and closed as soon as it begins to descend. By the adoption of this invention the engineman and the men on the bank know, by seeing the gates open, that the chair is nearing the surface, and *vice versa*, thus obviating the danger of falling down the shaft. The invention, which has met the approval of the Government Inspector, is now being attached to the collieries at Kilburn.

A week or two ago it was stated that a dispute pending between the colliers in the Methley district and their employers had been compromised, the men agreeing to a reduction of 7½ per cent. on their wages instead of 15 per cent. as had been proposed by their masters. Since then the men have, in most of the collieries, received notice to riddle the coal at the pit bottom; and as they declare the additional labour is equal to another reduction of 7½ per cent., there is a renewal of the dispute, and already 1500 men and boys in the Methley district, between Wakefield and Leeds, are out of employment.

At the Midland Iron Company meeting of creditors, convened by the inspectors for yesterday, the report for the preceding twelve months was presented. The profits resulting from the trading since the last meeting to the end of November were less favourable than during the preceding period. The total profit realised up to that time from the commencement of the inspectors' operations was 4004*l.* 5s. The boiler explosion at the works on Dec. 2, which resulted in the death of 15 workmen, and caused a largely augmented outlay, which amounted in all to 4139*l.* 5s. 8d. The loss by William Butcher, jun., and Co., and two smaller failures amounted to 564*l.* 2s. 10d., which has been written off to bad debts. The profit carried forward is 48*l.* 1s. 3d. The inspectors feel that the time has arrived when some decisive and final steps should be taken to dispose of the works, and to terminate their position as inspectors. Concerns of the character of the Midland Ironworks are subject to contingencies over which inspectors have not, and cannot have, that effective control which owners of such undertakings should have for their profitable development; they, therefore, invite the serious consideration of the creditors as to the steps to be now taken to dispose of their interest in the property to wind-up the inspection, and to bring the affairs of the Midland Iron Company to a close. Two modes present themselves—one is to break up the concern and realise the assets in the ordinary way; and the other is, for the creditors, with other assistance, to form a company under the Limited Liability Act, for the purchase and carrying on of the undertaking.

In proof of the increasing reputation of Derbyshire lead, it may be stated that the lead smelting firm of Thos. Wass and Son alone produced at their Lea lead-works during the year 1862 no less than 33,669 pigs of good soft lead, equal in quality to any but WB. The aggregate weight of metal was 2104 tons; the price of the ore was in all instances determined by the quotations given in the *Mining Journal*. To judge of the increase in the production of lead in Derbyshire it is only necessary to consider that the amount given in Mr. Hunt's official return for 1861 as the quantity produced by the whole of the Derbyshire smelters in that year was but 5178 tons 9 cwts., or little more than double that produced in 1862 by Messrs. Wass and Son alone.

The lead mines of Derbyshire are much in the same position as last reported. The North Derbyshire plant is being taken up preparatory to being sold by auction, the hope of forming a new company having been abandoned.

IMPROVED MATERIAL FOR MACHINERY BEARINGS.—Experiments have recently been made upon the London and North Western, the London, Chatham, and Dover, and other railways, with an improved material for axle bearings. The alloy used consists of iron, copper, tin, and zinc, combined with a small quantity of sulphur, and sometimes also of arsenic. Convenient proportions are—iron, 2 parts; copper, 28 parts; tin, 40 parts; zinc, 130 parts; sulphur, 1½ parts; and arsenic, 1 part. If the arsenic be omitted, the quantity of sulphur should be increased. The proportions may be considerably varied. In carrying out the invention, it is proposed to take from thirty-two to forty parts of copper; then from two to seven parts of iron; then from fifteen to twenty parts of tin; then from one to two parts of sulphur; and from one-half part to one part of arsenic, and mix or combine them together in a crucible or any other suitable vessel, by first fusing or melting the copper; then add the iron thereto, well mixing them together; then add the sulphur, or the sulphur and arsenic, as the case may be, and again well mix them afterwards, add the tin, stirring the whole well together, and cast into ingots. The inventor does not intend, in all cases, to employ sulphur in the manufacture; for example, in some cases it may be used as a flux to render the amalgamation of the metals or alloys more perfect; in other cases it may be used to render the alloy hard, the quantity of sulphur being varied in the portions above stated, according to circumstances. He also employs the arsenic, either separately or in conjunction with the sulphur, for the same purposes, as above stated, for the use of sulphur varying the proportions. He uses these materials to form the first alloy, or hardening metal, but the above-named quantities may be varied, to give this alloy the necessary degree of hardness, according to the purpose for which the improved material or alloy is to be applied. In the second part of his process he takes from eight to sixteen parts of this alloy, or hardening metal, and melts it in a crucible, or other suitable vessel, and when melted, adds thereto from seventy-six to one hundred and two parts of the best spelter or zinc; when that is melted, and mixed with the alloy or hardening metal, he adds from twelve to eighteen parts of tin; the whole is then well mixed or combined together, in order to make the improved material or alloy complete; then casts it in the usual manner into the various forms as required. It is proposed to use the alloy as a substitute for gun-metal bearings, and as it can be sold at 84*l.* per ton, Mr. Wm. Levett, the present holder of the patent, anticipates that it will be extensively adopted. From a trial on the London and North Western Railway, extending over seven months, during which time a pair of bearings were worked without renewal, it was found that the improved alloy (surfaces equal) lost weight at the rate of 8¾ ozs. per month, whilst the gun-metal bearings, in the same carriage, lost 20 ozs. per month, and the amount of lubrication required with the new alloy was 20 per cent. less than with gun-metal. On the London, Chatham, and Dover line, the results of two separate trials, also extending over some time, were even more favourable. Mr. Levett's alloy lost weight at the rate of 7¾ and 6¼ ozs. per month respectively, whilst the loss with gun-metal in the same carriages was 16¼ and 16 ozs. respectively. Experiments are likewise being made upon other railways, the results of which we shall publish as soon as practicable.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—They have cut a good lode in the 174, or bottom level, in Wheal Metal, besides which Ivey's shaft is gradually improving as they sink; it has passed through 7 or 8 fms. of tin ground, and is now worth 50*l.* per fm. They intend to commence driving on this lode in the course of next month. The other parts maintain their productiveness, and altogether the prospects are very encouraging.

Amongst the lead mines of the Wrexham and Holywell districts, attracting attention on the market and amongst investors in mines, are **PENTRE LYGAN** and **CEFN CILCEN**, the former in 200 and the latter in 2500 shares (limited). Cefn Cilcen has been inspected by Mr. Walter Eddy, who is well known as one of the most experienced scientific lead miners in North Wales, and a copy of his report will be found in another column; added to that, a few weeks ago, from the managing director, Mr. Hector, it appears that the mine is already highly successful, and on the way to satisfactory results, the first dividend being promised in about six months. Pentre Lygan, owing to defaulting shareholders, was suspended for several months, but its resuscitation has been resolved upon by means of buying up the defaulting shares, and paying calls due thereon to the credit of the mine. This has been successfully carried out, and the works actively recommenced by Mr. Dunsford, the secretary, with every prospect of success, its former working having yielded about 15,000*l.* clear profits; and since ample funds are in hand, it is supposed, to develope the mine fully, and bring it into a paying state, the adventurers (amongst whom six hold 140 out of the 200 shares) are not likely to be called upon for further capital. These mines, it appears, will thus stand the test of comparison with many, or, perhaps, with any, others in the two localities for solidity of prospects, and excelled by none in management at Wrexham and in London.

ROARING WATER.—The appearances at this mine are of the same highly promising character as when last reported upon. The Orchard lode, Grady's lode, and the new lode, are yielding rich grey copper ore, highly impregnated with silver, and a fair proportion of gold. From samples recently assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Son, forwarded by Capt. Paul direct from these lodes, the following result has been obtained:—27 per cent. of fine copper, 75 ozs. 5 dwts. of silver, and 6 dwts. of gold to the ton. The ore and the assays may been at the offices of the company.

WEST POLBREEN (St. Agnes).—It must be gratifying to the directors to find that this property is being duly appreciated by the public, as evidenced in the daily application for shares. Already a very large proportion have been applied for, and it is expected that almost immediately the share list will be closed. The district, from time immemorial, has been celebrated for the production of large quantities of tin. The West Polbreen is considered one of the best tin setts in the district, having a great many of the most productive lodes of the district passing through it, with an adit from 40 fms. to 70 fms. deep to drain the water, saving the expenses of steam machinery. In short, there is a hardly a mine in Cornwall that can be opened up so inexpensively.

EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A private letter states—"I saw splendid specimens of visible gold taken from the property adjoining Voel Ypsri. This augurs well for your property. You will see the finding of the specimens referred to will cause a stir in the East Cambrian and the adjoining properties."

At **CARNYORTH**, the 112 fathom level, east and west of engine-shaft, contains a large lode, producing good stones of tin, especially going east. The lode promises to pay well. The 64 and 76 fm. levels west are opening tin ground.

At **BOSCEAN**, the 66 fathom level east, on Rowe's lode, still continues to open tin ground that will pay well; the lode is about 18 inches wide. The 78 will be extended under this tin ground as fast as possible, from Brown's slide shaft. The 50 west, on great Boscean lode, has a kindly appearance. The 50 level east is not yet under the run of tin ground found in the winze sunk from below the 40.

At **BOSCASWELL**, in the western part of the mines, the 100 west, on the new lode, is producing good stones of yellow copper, the lode having a very kindly appearance. During the past week the above lode has been cut in the 90 west, and is now being driven upon. The lode in the 160 end west continues to produce good tinstuff. In the eastern part the 40, 60, and 80 fathom levels, east of Whitwell's shaft, also the winzes sinking from the 40 to the 50, and from the 60 to the 80 fathom levels, have opened good tin ground. The 90, 100, 120, 130, and 170 fathom levels are also extending with all dispatch, exploring new ground.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—The rich course of copper ore was driven through in the 100 fm. level east for about 20 fms. in length, worth 60*l.*, 70*l.*, and 100*l.* per fm., and in places worth 130*l.* to 150*l.* per fathom. This course of ore has been as yet little on, and therefore is in reserve for future dividends, as well as the other ore ground already laid open. It was the meeting with this bunch of ore that caused shares to go to 120*l.* each some few weeks ago, but, in consequence of the end and a party who had bought shares and could not pay for them, the prices receded early last week to 74*l.*, 76*l.* These shares, however, have been bought by the public, and consequently they will shortly be difficult to get; hence a good rise in price may be relied on, especially as the agent reports that "there is a fine-looking lode in the 100 east, and for several fathoms in length in the 100 the lode is worth 150*l.* per fm. The tin lode in the winze below the 70 to the 80 fathom level is worth 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom; and he did not see any reason why they will not pay 2*l.* per share every two months for some time to come, without even an improvement." The last sale of copper ore was 104 tons, on the 2d inst., which realised 1295*l.* 11*s.* The two-monthly dividend of 2*l.* per share will be declared on Tuesday next, and the profit for the two months will be about 1200*l.* At the present price of shares, with 12*l.* per share per annum in dividends, with a prospect of doing better, is as good an investment as any in Cornwall.

CARADON UNITED.—The prospects at this mine cannot but be gratifying to the shareholders. Operations were commenced by the present company about 12 months since. The lodes now being opened on are to the north of former workings. Some profitable ground is being laid open on three different lodes, that will let at low tribute. In the adit level, which is about 35 fathoms from surface, the caunter lode east, and No. 2 lode, has considerably improved during the past week. As soon as the engine and surface operations are completed, returns of copper and tin will be at once made. The utmost energy is being used to get the engine to work as soon as possible. The engine-shaft was sunk by the former company 40 fathoms under the adit, or 70 fathoms from surface, and from the underlie of the lodes being towards the shaft, the cross-cuts will be short, and from the easy nature of the ground will soon be accomplished. A considerable balance being in hand after paying for the engine, &c., it is highly probable further calls will not be necessary.

WEST POLBREEN, now before the public, presents a first rate opportunity to invest in a really first-class mine. This sett originally formed portion of that now working by Messrs. Taylor and Sons, with such very excellent results. The adit level, which is now being driven up to the cross-course, is the same level as that on which the Polbreen adventurers have raised so much valuable ore: but, perhaps, the most important feature in West Polbreen Mine is that the Dorcas lode will shortly be intersected by a cross-cut, and then there is no doubt that a fine run of tribute ground will be opened up, which will give very handsome profits to the shareholders, for it is this very lode which has done so much in the Polbreen Mine adjoining, immense quantities of tin having been raised from it at a very low price. The level now being driven, on May's lode is opening up a great deal of tin ground, and the samples which have come from the lode indicate very rich quality tinstuff. The country of the lodes is richly mineralised, and looking at the position of the property, and the various data connected with it, there can be no doubt of the result of a judicious development of the West Polbreen Mine.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—I know that you are an advocate for legitimate mining, and are ever ready to publish truthful reports of any mining property, I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you will allow me space for a few remarks relative to this mine. I have known this mine and district for many years, having been brought up within 1½ mile of the spot, and have been employed at the works since the commencement as pitman, and assisting Capt. Seymour. Being a practical miner, I have had good opportunity of judging the nature of the strata and the character of the lodes, &c., and without entering into long details respecting the works performed, which have been carried on in the most able and spirited manner under Capt. Seymour's superintendence, would refer to the present prospects of the mine. First, I may say the lodes traversing this property are from eight to ten in number, and several of them have produced a deal of riches in the adjoining mines. Old Strawberry is still a good mine; however I need not say much about this, as your readers are already familiar with the facts, but will come to the point. The Wheal Dumpling part, to which our operations are just now confined, is a real good mine of itself; there are five distinct copper and tin lodes within the small distance of from 30 to 40 fms. of the engine-shaft, each workable by the said shaft. The Dumpling lode, the only one that anything has been done on, is one of the prettiest lodes I ever saw in the 6 fm. level below the adit, or only 10 fms. from surface; it is above 4 ft. wide, composed of yellow, black, and grey copper, tin, jack, iron pyrites, soft decomposed spar—altogether a fine lode, and one that will pay well for working, and leave handsome profits to the shareholders. About 12 fms. ahead of this end a good gossan lode is gone down in the adit level, from which there is a small pile of good ore broken and now on the floors. We may reasonably expect that this end will improve going under the high hill, which rises fast about 6 fms. west of the end; the other lodes are of a very promising character, and thousands of tons of rich copper have been returned from them in the adjoining setts. Another favourable point is that these lodes are intersecting each other near and about the engine-shaft, and underlying north; others south. Another great advantage in working these mines is, the ground is very cheap for exploring. The engine-shaft, which is 11 ft. long by 6½ ft. wide, is being sunk for 10*l.* per fm., the takers to pay all cost; they have and are getting fair wages. Many have visited the mine since the discovery in the 6 fm. level; all admire the stuff, and many say that if the same were in the neighbourhood of Camborne or Redruth the shares would be worth from 5*l.* to 7*l.* each. The mystery then is, why is it not worth so much here? It cannot be because the mines are surrounded with a number of good setts; and we are told that our neighbour's, Wheal Curtis, shares are gone up to a high premium, but whose prospects for the next twelve months are not at all equal to this.—S. SYMONS.

THE LEAD TRADE OF CORNWALL.—At the present time there are only two lead-smelting firms in Cornwall—one at Par, Messrs. Treffry and Co.; the other at Point, near Truro, Messrs. R. Michell and Son. At Par they usually smelt about 200 tons of lead ore monthly, which probably produces from 115 to 120 tons of lead. But a new smelting-house is now in course of erection, and extensive alterations are being made in the old premises, which will enable the proprietors, when these additions are completed (which it is expected will be about October next), to smelt readily 400 tons of lead monthly. About 40 hands are constantly employed, but when the new works are completed, probably double the number will be required. The quantity of silver ore extracted at the present time from 200 tons of lead ore is about 8000 ounces; this will also be largely increased on the completion of the new works. The Feock Lead Smelting Works (Messrs. R. Michell and Son) are now in full operation, and from 60 to 100 hands are constantly employed at liberal wages—a great boon to the neighbourhood, and fully appreciated by the well-informed of the labouring classes. These works, which are conspicuous by the lofty stack at Penpol, are capable of manufacturing upwards of 200 tons of lead monthly, occasionally turning out a lump of silver weighing ¼ ton. Both of the above-named smelting-works are most advantageously situated, having waterside communication to any desired extent. Supplies of lead ore are chiefly drawn from the Cornish mines, but cargoes are occasionally received from Aberystwith, Teignmouth, &c., and occasionally from Antwerp. Lead, when manufactured, is chiefly sent to the London market, to which freights are very low, rarely exceeding 7*s.* per ton; but smaller quantities are occasionally sent to Bristol, Cowes, &c.

THE COPPER TRADE—LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF COPPER ORE.—At a recent meeting of the Swansea Harbour Trust Mr. Richardson referred to the exceedingly large importations of copper ore and regulus during the last few years; and Mr. Grenfell stated that two years ago such excessive importations had taken place, and such very large stocks were held at Swansea, that they had only been got rid of by a very serious fall in the price; and that Messrs. H. Bath and Son, who are the agents for the sale of a considerable portion of the foreign ore, could hardly find room for the enormous quantities imported at Swansea.

VALUABLE MINERALOGICAL COLLECTION.—We learn that the valuable collection of Cornish and foreign minerals, which had been made by the late Mr. John Taylor, of Queen-street-place, London, has recently been purchased by Mr. John M. Williams, of Carhayes Castle. This was a most extensive collection of mineralogical specimens, and cost its late proprietor much trouble and the expenditure of some thousands of pounds in its formation; and it is gratifying to know that it has passed into the hands of a gentleman resident in Cornwall, who, with a liberality that cannot be too highly commended, has always shown the utmost readiness to throw open his previously fine collection to the inspection of the scientific inquirer. Mr. Williams unquestionably now possesses the largest and finest mineralogical collection in this country, and perhaps in the world. We know of only one collection which can at all compare with it in any one of the various mineral products—that of Mr. W. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, whose collection of specimens of tin, chiefly formed by the late Mr. Philip Rashleigh, is, we believe, the finest in existence. The mineralogical products of Cornwall are more abundant and of greater interest than those of any other known district of the same extent in the world, and their variety and beauty render them objects of great interest to visitors.—*West Briton.*

COAL TAR COLOURS.—In the manufacture or production of blue colours from aniline Dr. Augustus Eisenlohr, of Heidelberg, proposes to take a compound of aniline, consisting of aniline combined in equivalent proportions with any of the following acids—acetic, citric, succinic, racemic, malic, valerianic, lactic, benzoic, cinnamic, carbolic, tartaric, and oxalic acids, such compounds being either obtained by or resulting from direct combination of equivalent quantities of acid and base, or obtained by means of or resulting from double chemical decomposition, as is well understood by chemists, and he mixes any one of these compounds so resulting or obtained, or mixtures of them, with the substance known in Germany and France as fuchsine, and corresponding to those products obtained from aniline, and known in this country as magenta and roseaniline, and he heats the same together until the desired blue colour, free from violet, is produced. The fused mass resulting from the foregoing operation is then washed with water, and, if necessary, is treated with sulphuric acid and water, or with any other suitable acid and water, to remove some impurities from the product. The colouring matter obtained may be dissolved in alcohol, or in any other suitable solvent, and is applicable for dyeing and printing purposes. Should the mixture of the before-mentioned substances be employed in a state of solution, or in a moist condition, then the mixture is to be carefully subjected to the action of heat previous to being fused; should the materials hereinbefore mentioned, however, be employed in a state of powder, then, if necessary, they may be moistened with alcohol, or with any other suitable solvent or fluid, previous to being fused, in order to facilitate their admixture.

ECONOMIC LUBRICATING OIL.—We have upon several previous occasions alluded to the many useful products obtainable from coal tar and other heavy hydro-carbons, and of the substitution of these products for materials previously in use, yet scarcely a month elapses without some new application for them being pointed out. Messrs. Glover and Co. are at present manufacturing an axle oil, which can be sold at one-half the price of resin oil, and an antifriction grease which, although considered equal to resin grease, costs but one-third the price. A substitute for turpentine is also produced, which can be sold at one-fourth the present price of wood turpentine, although in use it has been found to answer equally well. Ship varnish and black varnish, for preserving iron and wood from rust and decay, are also manufactured from the same substances, and have, we understand, been applied with equal success.

RENEWING WORN-OUT FILES.—Messrs. Kiesling, Liverpool, have provisionally specified a means of renewing worn-out, or partially worn-out, files and rasps. Grease and dust are removed by washing the files in warm water mixed with an alkali, say soda. They are then placed in a bath of clean water, to which during a short space, and at intervals, nitric acid is added, and the files or the bath is agitated. On removal from this bath they are placed in water, and brushed or rubbed over their surfaces. After adding to the acid bath another portion of nitric and some sulphuric acid they are again put in and agitated. This is repeated several times, and after sulphuric acid has again been added, and the files allowed to remain for a short time, they will be found sufficiently sharp and fit, after being dried and oiled, for use.

FRENCH ARMOUR-PLATES.—Two hundred tons of armour-plates are now being delivered at Portsmouth Dockyard by vessels from France, the manufacturers being Messrs. Petin, Gaudet, and Co., the makers of the armour-plates for the frigate *La Gloire*, and other iron-clads in the French Imperial Marine: 100 tons are of 4½ in., and have been purchased by our Admiralty at 45*l.* per ton. The remaining 100 tons are of 5½ in., the price being 50*l.* per ton. Like all other French plates which have been supplied to the English Government, these from Petin, Gaudet, and Co. have a very rough, blistered, and unfinished appearance; but this may not detract at all from their cohesiveness or shot-resisting power. They are, however, such plates as the Admiralty would not receive on any terms from English manufacturers. The latter, indeed, are loud in their complaints, and have been now for some time past, of the restrictions the Admiralty place upon them in compelling them to give their plates such a perfectly even surface, and to bestow upon them such an immense amount of "trimming and polishing." They say that the plate is ruined in its defensive quality as ships' armour, and that they, therefore, do not compete with the French makers on equal terms. In the previous trials of plates at Portsmouth, furnished by Messrs. Petin, Gaudet, and Co., and M. Schencking, of Toulon, the plates themselves, although roughly manufactured, showed an extraordinary degree of resisting power to the 68-lb. solid shot at 200 yards range, and the metal of which they were composed was evidently of a very superior quality.

A MAN MADE OF COAL.—The Boston *Transcript* says one of the largest pieces of coal ever brought to Boston is in the image and form of a man—one of the aborigines of the country. It is of full size, as large as life, and complete from head to toe. It is the work of a common miner, who wrought it from a single block of coal, which was taken out of a vein 9 ft. thick in one of the coal mines in Pennsylvania.

TO MINE AGENTS.—A BLACK LEAD of very SUPERIOR QUALITY, for MINING and OTHER MACHINERY, perfectly free from grit, at 16s. per cwt., delivered at any railway station. A trial sample forwarded free on application.—Apply to JOHN JAMES and SON, Dragon Wharf, Truro. 66

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negociators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C. 67

MONEY.—Great profits are made by judiciously speculating in mines, but the greatest caution is necessary. Consult the correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, who writes under the signature of "A Cautious Man."—Address, Mr. HALSE, Mining Broker, 28, Threadneedle-street, London. 68

SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, or LEASED, a capital CLIFT QUARRY, on the north coast of CORNWALL. The slate is a good colour full of metal, light and strong, and may be worked by the simplest machinery, at a very small expense.—To treat, apply to Mr. WHITEFIELD, solicitor, St. Columb. 69

ON SALE, the GRAIGGOCH SLATE QUARRY, situate on MIGNUNT MOUNTAIN, about four miles distant from the village of FESTINIOG. Recent excavations have proved that the slates are of first-rate quality, in colour and durability similar to the renowned blue veins of Festiniog.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. EVAN P. JONES, Abbey Arms, Festiniog, North Wales. 70

FOR SALE, on account of old age and sickness of the proprietor, a LARGE MINE of COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, and ZINC ORE, advantageously situated near one of the great navigable rivers in the RHENISH PROVINCE of PRUSSIA. The mine consists of seven concessions, in which several of the lodes are in working order.—Respectable buyers or agents are requested to apply for further particulars to Mr. C. TRUBNER, 20, St. Dunstan's-hill, City. 71

FOR SALE, THREE BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.; 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, T bob, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Nailsea, near Bristol. 72

MR. W. HOSKEN RICHARDS, BROKER, No. 4, CHAPEL STREET, PENZANCE, OFFERS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following MINE SHARES, viz.:—35 Carnyorth, 35s.; 10 Balleswidden, £7; 120 West Grylls, 11s. 6d.; 10 Spearne Consols, £7 5s.; 1 Providence, £43¼; 3 Trelyon, £16; also, 5 shares in South Condurrow, and 2 shares in Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
July 10, 1863. 73

THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, MINING ENGINEER,
MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL AGENT,
LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE, AND MOLD, FLINTSHIRE. 74

MR. RICHARD SANFORD (many years with Mr. W. Mortimer),
STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
15, GANDY STREET, EXETER. 75

MR. GEORGE SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, AND
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Letters addressed 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C. 76

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps. 77

TO CAPITALISTS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH, SHAREDEALER (OFFICE, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.), has selected a list of mining and other shares, which he can most strongly recommend for immediate purchase.

Investors should consult J. M. SMITH's monthly "Circular," which will be forwarded post free on application. 78

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 3d proximo, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— ONE HUNDRED TONS of CAKE COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 3d proximo, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, July 23, 1863. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General. 79

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
THIRTY-THIRD MEETING, TO BE HELD AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
26TH AUGUST, 1863.

Secretaries' Offices, Literary, and Philosophical Society,
Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July, 1863.

The MEETING of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for this year will be HELD at NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, and will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August next, under the presidency of SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, C.B., &c.

On this occasion it is expected that many of the corresponding members of the association (to all of whom invitations have been sent), and a large number of British members will be present.

Invitations have been accepted to visit the lead mines of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., as well as the Cleveland iron districts, at the request of the Corporation of Middlesbro'. The Mayors of Sunderland and South Shields have kindly expressed a desire to receive and assist in promoting the views of such members as may visit their respective boroughs.

Excursions have been arranged to the Northumberland Lakes—the Canobie coal-field—and the necessary means taken to secure ready access to the leading Mining and Manufacturing Establishments of the District, embracing, in addition to Mines of Coal, Iron, and Lead, very extensive Works for the production of Chemicals, Machinery, Glass, Iron Vessels, Fire Clay, &c.

The time appointed for the meeting is thought to be convenient for members of the Foreign and British Universities, and the facilities for travelling to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, especially from the continent of Europe, are now very complete.

Both the general and local officers will exert themselves to make the visit of their associates both agreeable and satisfactory, and it is expected that the gathering at Newcastle-upon-Tyne will be in great numbers and of unusual interest.

Communications intended for presentation to any of the sections may be addressed to the local secretaries, and should be accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present, and on what day of the meeting, so that the business of the sections may be properly arranged.

As the objects of the association are especially scientific, papers on history, biography, literature, art, &c., are necessarily inadmissable.

Gentlemen may be proposed as life members on payment of £10. Subscriptions for new members, £2 for the first year. Subscriptions for old members, £1. Payments of associates of the meeting, £1. Ladies' tickets (obtained through a member), £1.

Names of candidates for admission are to be sent to the local secretaries.

For any further information respecting the local arrangements, lodgings, or other matters, applications may be made to the local secretaries, and tickets will be issued to the members, on application, to enable them to travel to and from the meeting for one fare over the chief railways.

A. NOBLE, } Local Secretaries for
R. C. CLAPHAM, } the Meeting in
A. H. HUNT, } Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CROWAN AND WENDRON TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, for the above mine, a BOILER, suitable for a 40 in. cylinder. Tenders for a NEW or SECOND-HAND BOILER, delivered on the mine, at Releath, near Helston, Cornwall, stating particulars of size, weight and fittings, with price, to be sent to Mr. JOHN BLACKBURN, solicitor, 63, Albion-street, Leeds.

HEAD DRESSER WANTED.—WANTED, at the GREAT LAXEY MINES, ISLE OF MAN, a HEAD DRESSER, well versed in the dressing of lead, jack, and copper by machinery, and fully competent to take charge of the dressing-floors. Wages, £6 per month. Unexceptionable references required.—Apply to R. ROWE, Laxey Mines.

WANTED, by a MINING ENGINEER, who has had 10 years' experience in the working, surveying, and management of collieries, a SITUATION as MANAGER. Has no objection to go abroad. References given and required. —Apply to "M. E.," D. Cairncross, Esq., 5, Durham-place, Lambeth-road, London, S.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PERSON, CAPABLE of ROLLING THIN LEAD, TIN, and FOIL. Liberal wages will be given.—Address, stating where last employed, to "J. H.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, an HORIZONTAL STEAM WINDING ENGINE, from 12 to 14 in. cylinder, and not less than 2 ft. stroke, with BOILER, &c., complete, delivered at the Minsterley station.—Address, Mr. J. E. VIVIAN, Roman Gravels Lead Mining Company (Limited), Minsterley, Salop.—July 22, 1863.

TWELVE PER CENT.—WANTED TO BORROW, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS for SIX MONTHS, on DEPOSIT of MINING SHARES of ample value. First-class references will be given as to responsibility of borrower.—Address, "N. M. A.," 13, Moorgate-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS—SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.—WANTED, ONE or TWO respectable PARTIES, to JOIN the ADVERTISER in EXTENDING and ENLARGING one of the most PROMISING SLATE and SLAB QUARRIES in NORTH WALES. The proprietor is now working one quarry on the grant, which is producing a very extensive number of first-class slates and slabs, and is paying well. References can be given if required. None except respectable capitalists need apply.—Address, "H. G.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SPECULATORS.—The ADVERTISER, a retired mine captain of great practical experience in Cornwall, is in a POSITION to GIVE the NAMES of SIX PROGRESSIVE MINES which are SAFE in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data) to ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. in a FEW MONTHS. Terms, commission on profit.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO LEAD MANUFACTURERS AND SMELTERS.—The ADVERTISER is DESIROUS of SECURING the SERVICES of a respectable and COMPETENT PERSON, to TAKE the CHIEF DIRECTION and MANAGEMENT of a MANUFACTORY in the NORTH of ENGLAND. Applicants to state their general qualifications, and previous experience as smelters of lead ore, desilverisers of lead, and as makers of red and white lead and litharge. First-rate references required.—Applications to be addressed to "S. T.," Mr. J. Clayton's, No. 265, Strand, London.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to JNO. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row, Birmingham.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at Three o'clock precisely. CHAS. PEARSON, Sec.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.

And notice is hereby also given, that at the said half-yearly general meeting the election of a director of the company will take place, to supply the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the resignation of George Hibbert, Esq.

It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction should leave notice of such their intention at the offices of the company, at least fourteen days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.

WALTER SHAIRP, } Directors of the
GEO. WHITMORE, } Company.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 6, 1863.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—The ELEVENTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 30th July, at Twelve o'clock precisely.
2, New Bank-buildings, London, E.C., July 21, 1863. L. R. JONES, Sec.

MONTES AUREOS (BRAZILIAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 4th of August, at Two o'clock precisely.

The share register of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 29th July, to Tuesday, the 4th August, inclusive. By order of the Board,
July 24, 1863. JUSTINIAN PELLY, Sec.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive the report of the directors, together with the accounts and balance-sheet for the past year; to elect two directors in the room of Cyrus Legg, Esq., and W. G. Jackson, Esq., going out of office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and who offer themselves accordingly; to fix the amount of the remuneration to be paid to the auditors for the past year; to elect two auditors for the current year; and to transact the ordinary business of the company.
By order of the Board, GEORGE LAVINGTON, Sec.
20, St. Helen's-place, July 22, 1863.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given, that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

1.—To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.
2.—To elect directors, in lieu of Mr. G. Palmer and Mr. H. R. Wooton, who retire by rotation.
3.—To elect auditors for the present year.
4.—To fix the remuneration of the present auditors for the past year.

GEORGE PALMER, Chairman.
U. P. HARRIS, Sec.
No. 210, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., July 9, 1863.

LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Subscribed capital £1,000,000, one-half to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

PETER BELL, Esq. (Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co.), Chairman of City Bank.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., Chairman of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. (Messrs. J. and L. Fraser and Co.)
JOHN HACKBLOCK, Esq., Director of City Bank.
HENRY PAULL, Esq., M.P., Director of National Provincial Bank of England.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, and Co.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq. (Messrs. Rodocanachi, Sons, and Co.)
WILLIAM TURQUAND, Esq. (Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq. (Messrs. Walker, How, and Co.)

BANKERS—Bank of England, and City Bank.

Deposits will be received for fixed periods on terms to be agreed on, and money agencies of all kinds undertaken.

A register of securities on sale and capital for employment will be kept, and every facility afforded to parties wishing either to invest or borrow.

The association has for sale railway bonds, preference shares, and other securities, and is prepared to treat with capitalists seeking remunerative investments.

Contracts with the association will be made through brokers, and subject to rules of the London Stock Exchange.

All communications to be addressed to the general manager, at the temporary offices No. 1, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C. J. E. C. KOCH, General Manager.

97

WHITTINGTON FREEHOLD COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be registered under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £135,000, in 13,500 shares, of £10 each.
Amount of capital to be first called up, £75,000, as follows:—

£4 per share on 10,000 shares, now to be allotted	£40,000
£10 per share on 3500 shares, fully paid up, allotted to the vendor	35,000
Total	£75,000

The 3500 shares are to be taken by the vendor of the estate in part payment of the purchase-money. These shares will receive no dividend until a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been paid on the other shares; after which the vendor's shares will be entitled to a similar dividend, and the remaining profits are to be rateably divided between both classes of shares.

£2 per share to be paid on allotment, £1 in three months, and £1 in six months. The directors will make a further call of £1 per share, if required, after which no further call will be made without six months' notice.

Applications for shares to be sent in to the offices of the company before the 8th day of August, 1863.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL BOLTON EDENBOROUGH, Esq., Moorgate-street-buildings, London, Director of the Imperial Bank.
W. A. FRESTON, Esq., Coleman-street, London.
WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, London.
MORRIS KING, Esq., Dowgate-hill, London, and Northaw, Herts.
JOSEPH RICKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Rickett, Smith, and Co.), Coal Exchange, London.
JOHN ROEBUCK, Esq., Newmarket, Sheffield.
H. W. SPRATT, Esq., Walbrook-buildings, London.

BANKERS—London: The Imperial Bank, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Desborough, Young, and Desborough, 6, Sise-lane, London.
John Webster, Esq., Sheffield.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Chadwick, Walford, and Adamson, 27, Great George-street, Westminster, and King-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*)—Alfred Allott, Esq., Prior's-court, Sheffield.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The property consists of 170 acres of freehold land, with houses, &c., producing a nett yearly rental of £700, valued at £17,000, 325 acres of freehold coal and ironstone, containing six seams of excellent coal and three beds of valuable ironstone, and 25 acres of similar coal and ironstone, held for an unexpired term of 20 years, free from all rent, royalty, or charges. Valued to purchase at £60,510, together with complete and efficient plant for working the same, valued at £23,000.

The collieries are in full working order, and are estimated to produce, with the capital proposed to be called up, £11,400 during the first year, and £17,900 per annum afterwards.

Prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and every information, may be obtained at the offices of the company, 14, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.

98

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE,

ST. COLUMB, CORNWALL.—In 100 shares.

This valuable property has been granted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-15th, to be reduced to 1-18th, upon an engine being erected. It is situate in the parish of St. Columb, Cornwall, near to the original workings of East Wheal Rose, and the principal lodes are a continuation of those worked in that celebrated mine.

East Wheal Rose was divided into 120 shares of £50 each, and the total amount paid in dividends was £287,360, or 44 times the amount of the capital invested; this was paid during a period of 12 years, being an average of 357½ per cent. per annum. During this time shares were at a very high premium, and in September, 1845, they were saleable at £1800 each, or 36 times their original cost. The following were the current prices of £50 shares during part of the time the mine was at work:—

January 6, 1844	£1000
June 1 "	1250
December 28 "	1500
March 29, 1845	1500
June 7 "	1550
September 17 "	1800
January 3, 1846	1500
June 27 "	1300
December 26 "	1100
March 27, 1847	1200
June 26 "	1300
December 24 "	1200

So that in September, 1845, the market value of the whole mine (which had then paid its proprietors £151,140 in dividends) was £230,400, making, with the dividends paid, a total of £381,540, or nearly sixty times the capital invested.

The dividends paid up to the end of		1845	amounted to	£151,140
"	in	1846	"	30,720
"	"	1847	"	34,560
"	"	1848	"	25,500
"	"	1849	"	17,920
"	"	1850	"	16,000

At this period blende and mundic were of no marketable value, and the price of lead was fully 25 per cent. less than it is now, so that at the present prices these large profits would have been very much larger.

Chiverton Wheal Rose has been inspected by several agents, who report most favourably as to the value of the property, and express their opinion that it will prove a very successful undertaking. A large sum has been expended in opening the mine. The adit level has been driven for a distance of 120 fms., and has intersected several lodes containing rich silver-lead ore. As soon as the levels are cleared, tribute pitches can be set, and early returns of ore will be made. It is confidently anticipated that, with a judicious outlay of capital, a very profitable mine will be opened up.

The mine is at present divided into 100 shares, a limited number of which are for disposal at £25 each.

The sum of £500 will be placed to the credit of the company towards a working capital, and a meeting will be held to elect a committee of management and officers, and to determine whether the company shall be continued on the Cost-book System, or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs. T. FULLER and Co., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

99

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE

ST. COLUMB, CORNWALL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors will PROCEED to ALLOT the SHARES in this company on THURSDAY, July 30. By order, T. FULLER, Sec.

July 24, 1863.

100

BLAENCENNANT SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.
Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each.
A deposit of 2s. 6d. per share to be paid on application, and 2s. 6d. on allotment.
No call to be made at shorter intervals than three months, nor to exceed 2s. 6d. per share.
The purchase consideration for the mine to be entirely in shares, one-half not to be delivered to the vendors until after a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum shall have been declared on the paid-up capital.
The vendors also agree not to dispose of any of their shares for twelve months.
The Articles of Association may be seen at the offices.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM MANTON, Esq., Philpot-lane, and Lansdowne-place, Brighton.
JOHN GEARY, Esq., Hyde Side, Edmonton.
JOHN THOMAS PRITCHETT, Esq., 131, Fenchurch-street.
FREDERICK WILLIAM SEDGWICK, Esq., Hyde Vale, Blackheath.
Major CASTLE, Stapleton, near Bristol, and Capel Cynon, Cardiganshire.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norris and Sons, 2, Bedford-row, W.C.
AUDITORS—J. H. Doyle, Esq., 18, Poultry, E.C.; John Messent, Esq., 429, Strand, W.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah H. Hitchins, Esq.
BROKER—J. G. Bone, Esq., 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.
SECRETARY—John Comyns Cole, Esq.

OFFICES,—9A, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the Blaencennant Silver-Lead Mine, situated in the county of Cardigan, about nine miles from the seaport of Aberystwith.

This property has recently been carefully surveyed by the eminent consulting engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mines, Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins, and by three local mining engineers of experience, whose reports clearly show that all works of a speculative kind have already been executed, that there is a mine actually in sight, its value is fairly ascertained, and that so favourable an opportunity for mining investment rarely occurs.

The directors feel justified in coming to the conclusion that in a very short period handsome dividends will be realised, the adjoining Lisburne Mines having for many years paid 100 per cent. on the capital employed.

Specimens of the ore may be seen, full prospectuses and reports obtained, and applications for shares made to the directors at the offices, the bankers, and the broker, in the form with the prospectus, accompanied by a payment of 2s. 6d. per share on the number applied for, in return for which the banker's receipt will be forwarded to the applicant; but no application will be entertained without such payment. In the event of no allotment being made the deposit will be returned without any deduction whatever.

101

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL MINE, in the parish of Wendron, on Monday, the 27th day of July inst., the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—1 shaft bob, 1 angle bob, 189 fms. 1⅛ in. round rods, 47 pulleys for rods, 1 horse whim, shaft tackle and stands, shears, 1 winch, 1 6 ft. 7 in. doorpiece, 1 6 in. ditto, 1 5 in. ditto, 1 6 in. flat-bottom windbore, 1 10 ft. 6 in. working barrel, 1 9 ft. 6 in. ditto, 3 7 in. pumps, 3 6 in. pumps, 1 4 ft. 6 in. matching, 40 fms. ladders, 80 fms. horse whim chain, 2 4 ft. pulleys, 1 fan air machine, 40 fms. zinc air pipes, 2 collar launders, 30 fms. 7 in. wood rods, 5 kibbles, knocker line and frame, 2 tackles, 1 grinding stone, about 4 cwts. cast-steel, 20 fms. bucket rods, scales and weights, 2 water barrels, 4 buckets, smiths' bellows 26 in., 2 anvils, screwing stocks and screwing gear, smiths and miners' tools, a quantity of old and new iron, shovel hilts, shovels, 7 wheelbarrows, 2 handbarrows, wood shed, carpenters' bench, frame of saw-pit, a quantity of wood and plank, 6 frames, 5 kieves, 4 buddles, 1 pair trunks and strip, 20 fms. 6 in. launders, rakes and stamp materials, copper sieve, wood floors, 1 dozen tin sacks, the account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines.

The above may be inspected on application to Mr. RICHARD OLIVER, in possession.

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for John Dale, Petitioner's Solicitor, Helston).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 15, 1863.

102

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 6th day of August next, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 18, 1863.

103

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST TOLVADDEN MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS, stating the highest price which will be given for the STEAM ENGINE, 20 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, double acting cast-iron beam, 2 fly-wheels, with extension shafts, and 2 spur wheels towards the crusher, and the crank and steam pipe, BOILER (about 7 tons), crusher complete, with fine tooth wheels, riddler and levers, and 3 7 in. pumps, will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until Saturday, the 8th day of August next.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Solicitors to the Petitioners).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 22, 1863.

104

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL MUSIC MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 6th day of August next, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 22, 1863.

105

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS, stating the highest price which will be given for the 31 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with BOILER (about 10 tons), balance bob and connecting rod complete, and wood fly-wheel, will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until Saturday, the 8th day of August next.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for Messrs. Whitford and Sons, Solicitors to the Petitioner, St. Columb).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 22, 1863.

106

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SILVER BROOK MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed the 6th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 23, 1863.

107

WEST POLMEAR MINE, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.
SECOND AND FINAL SALE.

MR. WM. HANCOCK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,

on Tuesday, the 28th day of July inst., at WEST POLMEAR MINE, in the parish of St. Austell, the remainder of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising—

An excellent 38 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, a BOILER about 12 tons, with balance-bob and connecting rod complete.

A 22 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STAMPING ENGINE, and BOILER about 8 tons.

A 14 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 3 ft. stroke, with cage, &c., complete, and a BOILER about 6 tons.

An excellent CRUSHING MACHINE, nearly new; shears and pulleys, 14 fms. of 10 in. main rods, 17 fms. 7 in. ditto, horse whim, 22 4 in. iron pipes, 1 9 ft. 11 in. pump, and a variety of other useful articles.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely. Further particulars may be known on application to the auctioneer, or to the agent on the mine.

WM. HANCOCK, Auctioneer,
Land Surveyor, Accountant, and General Agent.

Dated Sidney-place, St. Austell, July 13, 1863.

108

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND BUILDERS.

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE of MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MANUFACTURED SLATES, as well as the INTEREST in the LEASE of the BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWYDDELEN, near LLANRWST, in the county of CARNARVON.

MR. W. DEW has been favoured with positive instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, 29th July, 1863, commencing at Eleven o'clock A.M. precisely, at the above-named quarry, distant nine miles from the railway terminus at Llanrwst, five miles from Bettws-y-Coed, and about four miles from the Festiniog Quarries,

The whole of the very VALUABLE MACHINERY and WORKING PLANT, in lots, all of which will be found to be of a superior description, and in excellent working order.

They consist of 4 sand saws, frames 12 ft. by 8 ft.; 9 sawing tables, 3 planing machines, valuable shafting; a fine WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, with iron buckets; a splendid HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, about 15 horse power; 11 tram wagons, 6 iron skips, 1360 yards lineal tram rails, turn tables, iron pipes, 8 in. diameter; a quantity of wrought and cast iron, balk and other timber, and about TWENTY-EIGHT TONS MOSS SLATES.

At the commencement of the sale the present company's INTEREST in the LEASE in the said BWLCH QUARRY will be disposed of, which will give the purchaser the advantage of buying such of the machinery and plant as he may require.

These quarries have now been worked for some years, and considering the limited capital that has been employed, the annual yield of slate has been unusually large. A further small outlay is only required to render this one of the most productive and profitable quarries in the country.

On Thursday, the 30th July, 1863, the whole of the STOCK of MANUFACTURED SLATES and SLABS lying on the Trefriw wharf, will be sold by auction, without reserve, at Eleven A.M., consisting of 8000 Princesses, 40,000 Duchesses, 36,000 Countesses, 8000 Viscountesses, 30,000 Ladies, 12,000 Doubles, 35 tons Rags, and about FIFTY-FOUR TONS of PLANED SLABS of various dimensions and thicknesses.

Descriptive catalogues of the whole of which may be had of the principal hotels in North Wales; of GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopgate-street, London; Mr. BROTHERHOOD, Llanrwst; and from the auctioneer, British Hotel, Bangor. The whole on view any day up to the day of sale.

109

CHURCH PULVERBATCH, SALOP.

MR. WILLIAM HALL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,

at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1863, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, and subject to conditions to be then and there produced, a very compact and DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the HUGLITH, containing 292 A. 1 R. 34 P., or thereabouts, more or less, of productive arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland, lying within a ring fence, and situate in the parish of Church Pulverbatch, in the county of Salop, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Ezekiel and John Thomas, or their under tenants.

There is a comfortable residence, with suitable outbuildings on the estate, which is within three miles of the Pontesbury station on the Minsterley branch of the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway, and about nine miles from Shrewsbury by the turnpike-road.

The estate gives numerous indications of containing valuable MINERALS, particularly of COPPER and BARYTES. The celebrated Snailbeach Lead Mines are within a short distance.

The woods and plantations have been judiciously arranged, and are in a thriving condition, and a more desirable property according to its extent for a sportsman cannot be found: and to a capitalist, as an investment, it is equally desirable, looking to the prospect of an early development of its mineral wealth.

The estate may be viewed on application to the occupying tenants; and any further particulars or information may be obtained on application to the auctioneer, or to Mr. J. HAWLEY EDWARDS, solicitor, Shrewsbury.

110

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of a VALUABLE SLATE and FLAG QUARRY, in NORTH WALES. The quarry has been in work upwards of 50 years, and the vein is inexhaustible. The slates and flags are very durable, and in great repute in the Principality. The quarry is within eight miles of a railway, with a large local sale.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WALTER EDDY, mineral surveyor, Fron, Llangollen.

111

TO BE SOLD, a PERPENDICULAR CONDENSING ENGINE, 40 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, air pump, brass chambers and brass valves to buckets, with very strong powerful beam.—Apply to Mr. R. M. JONES, Landshipping, near Haverfordwest.

112

RIDSDALE, NORTHUMBERLAND.
IRONWORKS, WITH LANDED ESTATE.

MR. SAMUEL DONKIN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 8th of August, at Two for Three o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract).

The RIDSDALE IRONWORKS and ESTATE, containing about 182 acres of improvable PASTURE, with abundance of IRONSTONE, and with SMELTING PLANT, consisting of BLAST FURNACES, ENGINE HOUSES, FOUNDRIES, blacksmiths' and joiners' shops, storehouses, offices, stables, roasting and calcining kilns, coke ovens, and other erections, together with manager's and foreman's dwelling-houses, and 118 workmen's cottages, immediately adjoining the Wansbeck Valley Railway, now approaching completion, for conjuction with the Border Counties line, thus affording every facility to the transit of a precious metal, which, as shown by the results of experiments made by eminent scientific men previous to the commencement of the High Level Bridge, at Newcastle, to be superior to fourteen of the best makes tested on the occasion, and which, in an age of iron clads, impressively invites public attention, and more especially that of the men of the North, whose genius and enterprise have so materially contributed to the fame of the Tyne, and to the peace and prosperity of the home of the world.

On application to Mr. MATTENSON, upon the premises, the property will be shown; and for plans, full particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to J. W. SWINBURNE, Esq., Esq., solicitor, Gateshead; to Mr. MATTENSON; or to Mr. DONKIN.

Bywell, Felton, July 9, 1863.

113

THE BISHOPWEARMOUTH IRONWORKS, SUNDERLAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Trustees of the Derwent and Consett Iron Company (Limited), and under the sanction of his Honour Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, August 20th, 1863, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in one lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract),

The BISHOPWEARMOUTH IRONWORKS, a HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD PROPERTY, at Sunderland, together with the costly MACHINERY, PLANT, and UTENSILS in trade.

The land occupied comprises a site of 12 A. 1 R. 2 P., or thereabouts, and has a frontage of about 300 yards next the Hylton Road, immediately opposite the extensive glass works of Messrs. Hartley and Co.

The North-Eastern Railway (Pensher branch) forms the western boundary, a siding on to which affords railway communication with the docks at Sunderland, which are little more than a mile distant, with the various ironworks in the district, and with all parts of the kingdom; the Lambton Colliery Railway to the River Wear intersects the property, and the Hetton Colliery Railway forms the eastern boundary. From each of the colliery lines rails have been laid on to the works, where extensive coal depôts are formed, thus insuring a constant supply of coals direct from the pits on the best terms. The average price of coal does not exceed 3s. per ton. Labour is abundant and cheap, and scrap iron is brought as ballast by the numerous return colliers from the southern and other ports, at almost nominal freights.

The increasing local demand for iron must also not be overlooked, so that whether for obtaining the supply of raw material and labour, or for the facility of delivering the manufactured produce, few similar establishments possess so many advantages.

The works, as at present arranged, are capable of producing annually about 15,000 tons of rolled iron, 200 tons of large forgings, and 2500 tons of castings, but by the introduction of steam-hammers the production of large forgings (for which there is a great demand) may be materially increased.

The tenure of the land (principally) is freehold and copyhold (nearly equal to freehold), but some parcels of accommodation land are held by a yearly tenancy.

The new line of railway which will shortly be opened from the Lambton pits to the Wear will be of great advantage to this property, as the present colliery line will then be abandoned (except for the supply of these works), and the site doubtless obtained, thus removing the intersecting line.

The outlay made in buildings and machinery has been very large, certainly not less than £70,000 or £80,000 having been expended, a considerable portion within the last 15 years, when the new works were erected.

These comprise rail, merchant, and puddling mills, fitted with three trains of rolls, shears, squeezers, hammer, and saws, with all the requisite gearing, driven by THREE HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, the largest of which is of 120 horse power; NINE STEAM BOILERS, TWENTY-ONE PUDDLING FURNACES, and NINE MILL FURNACES, the whole under a lofty roof, covering 28,000 superficial feet, supported on iron columns; ONE DOUBLE and TWO SINGLE REFINERIES, with BLAST ENGINE and THREE STEAM BOILERS, TWO HAULING ENGINES, with BOILERS, winding drums and wire-rope; an open shed, with CORRUGATING MACHINE, PUNCHING MACHINE, and DRILLING MACHINE, worked by a HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, sheet warehouse, smiths' shop, time office, and two bull-dog kilns.

The old works comprise the MILL, fitted with two trains of rolls for puddled bars and merchant bars, two pairs of shears and hammer, with gearing; HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, and THREE BOILERS; THREE FORGES, with hammers, furnaces, cranes, and THREE STEAM ENGINES, with BOILERS; an engineers' fitting shop, with tools; brass foundry, with three pot furnaces; a spacious and lofty IRON FOUNDRY, with air furnace, two cupolas, cranes, loam mill, and blast fan, worked by a HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE and BOILER; three core stoves, a light-pattern makers' shop, with pattern lofts over; time-keeper's office, and draughtsman's room; a deep well, affording an ample supply of excellent water, raised by two powerful pumps; a brick and cement reservoir, capable of containing 180,000 gallons; smiths' shops, capital stabling for sixteen horses, SEVENTEEN BRICK COKE OVENS, and yard; manager's residence, offices for clerks and principals, iron warehouses, and various accessory erections; a 20 ton weighbridge, over which all wagons pass on entering.

The yards and works are intersected by railways laid down, connecting the various sections of the works with each other, and the whole with the lines of the North-Eastern and colliery railways; and water and gas laid into all parts of the buildings.

At the western extremity of the property is a large and convenient depôt (formerly a stone quarry) for the waste from the works.

The works may be viewed till the sale by cards only, which, with printed particulars and plans of the property, may be obtained (post free on receipt of two stamps) of JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esq., solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. R. P. and H. PHILLIPSON, solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. HUTCHINSON and LUCAS, solicitors, Darlington; JAMES CROWDY, Esq., solicitor, 17, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. FIELD, ROSCOE, FIELD, and FRANCIS, solicitors, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.; Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, and Co., accountants, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

Particulars may also be had at the *Midland Counties Herald* office, Birmingham; at the *Glasgow Herald* office, Glasgow; at the office of the *North British Advertiser*, Edinburgh; and at the Station Hotel, Carlisle.

114

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FAIRBAIRN AND CO., ENGINEERS,

MANCHESTER, in consequence of EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in their premises, and their relinquishing the locomotive department of their business, are prepared to DISPOSE OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the UNSOLD PORTION of their SURPLUS MACHINERY, consisting of a POWERFUL 8 ft. DUPLEX WHEEL LATHE, with double headstocks and tools, LARGE CRANK, double and single geared slide and screw cutting lathes, planing, POWERFUL VERTICAL BORING, SLOTTING, and various sized shaping machines, large and small radial, independent and wall drilling, bolt and nut screwing, and punching and shearing machines, 25 cwt. steam hammer, locomotive and tender carriages, smiths' tools, mill gearing and shafting, pulleys, &c.—Catalogues may be obtained, and the machinery inspected, on application at Messrs. FAIRBAIRN and Co.'s works, Canal-street, Manchester.—July, 1863.

115

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION

will be held at the GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. BREWARD, on Wednesday, the 29th of July, 1863, for SELLING the MACHINERY thereon, comprising—

A 44 ft. WATER WHEEL, 5 ft. breast, iron axle, and oak ring.

A powerful WINDING MACHINE, for steam or water power. A crusher, complete.

Balance and other bobs.
10 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
8 9 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 9 ft. 6 in. ditto.
1 10 ft. 10 in. working.
1 9 ft. 8 in. ditto.
1 10 ft. 9 in. windbore.
1 9 in. H piece.
1 9 in. door piece.
2 8 in. stuffing boxes and glands.
3 tons of strapping plates.
Brass seatings, clacks, &c.
Several tons of flat rod and chain, shieves, rod, and flange pins.
Several 8 in. wood rods.
1 large beam, scales, stands, and weights.

A 40 in. smiths' bellows, vice, crane, smiths' and miners' tools, taps and plates, cast and other steel, staples and glands, machine and other kibbles, several large cisterns, tram wagons, bucket rods, pump rings, yokes, a quantity of new and useful iron, nails, hilts, hemp, rope, dressing tools, fire and common bricks, slate flooring, scales and weights, wagon, cart, and sundry harness. Also, the account-house furniture, with good dial and quadrant; and some hundred lots of new and very good timber, plank, &c.

The materials throughout are in excellent condition. The mine is situated between Bodmin and Camelford, and about two miles from the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway.

Refreshments on the table at 11 o'clock, and the sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

Catalogues may be had, with any further information, on application to Capt. GEORGE RICKARD, the manager on the mine; or to Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE, St. Austell.

116

EXCELLENT STEAM ENGINES, PITWORK, and OTHER MINING MATERIALS,

will shortly be FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at ALFRED CONSOLS MINE, near HAYLE, CORNWALL, consisting of:—

90 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS.
80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS.
60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS.
26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with capstan attached, and ONE BOILER.
26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with crusher attached, and ONE BOILER.
26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

160 fms. 9 ft. 18 in. pumps, with plunger poles, H and top doorpieces, windbores, &c., to suit; 100 fms. 9 ft. 16 in. ditto ditto; 58 fms. 9 ft. 12 and 14 in. ditto ditto; 35 fms. 9 ft. 8 in. ditto ditto; 12, 14, and 16 in. memel rods, and strapping plates, &c., to suit; iron pump and shaft rods, with various other materials usual in an extensive mine.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. T. W. ROBINSON, the purser, Hayle; Mr. JOHN BURGESS, the auctioneer, Barncoose, near Redruth; or to Messrs. ROSCORLA and DAVIES, solicitors, Penzance.

117

COAL, CANNEL COAL, AND IRONSTONE LAND TO LET.—Maiden proved ground to be worked, near railways, in the townships of SOUGHTON, LEESWOOD, TRYDDYN, and NERQUIS, near MOLD, FLINTSHIRE. None need apply except principals.—Letters addressed "B. and W.," Post-office, Mold.—July 18, 1863.

118

TO BE LET, with possession on the 29th day of September, 1863, the COLLIERY known as CAERGUNIDD, now in work, and yielding the best bituminous coal, situate near the Gower Road station of the South Wales Railway.—Apply to Messrs. FIELD, ROSCOE, and Co., 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. Mr. WM. ROSSER, land agent, Llanelly.

119

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS.—MESSRS. FREDERICKS AND JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dinas Bridge or Kidwelly Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to ANY FIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the largest copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimonials, prices, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, Briton Ferry, South Wales; the Dinas Bridge Brick Works, Glyn Neath; Kidwelly Brick Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. EASTWOOD, Belvidere-road, London.

120

Colliery Contracts.

COLLIERY CONTRACTS.—The Trustees of the Duke of Norfolk are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to contract for the CONSTRUCTION of ALL or ANY of the FOLLOWING WORKS, in the immediate vicinity of SHEFFIELD:—

1.—The SINKING of TWO PITS and a PUMPING STAPLE, including all labour in walling, putting in brattice, ring, cribs, &c., as per specification No. 1.

2.—The MAKING and ERECTING PUMPING JACK and CRAB ENGINES, and BOILERS, as per specifications Nos. 2 and 3, and plans marked A, B, C.

3.—The BUILDING HOUSE and PILLARS for the above, and finding material for the pit walling, according to specification No. 4, and at a schedule of prices to be tendered.

4.—The FINDING TIMBER for SHEAR LEGS, PULLEY FRAMES, SPEARS, &c., and MAKING and DRESSING the SAME, at a schedule of prices to be tendered.

5.—The CASTINGS and FORGINGS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS REQUIRED for PUMPS and GENERAL PURPOSES, at a schedule of prices to be tendered.

Plans and specifications of the several works, together with form of tender, may be inspected, and other particulars obtained, at the Norfolk Estate Office, Corn Exchange, Sheffield, on and after the 13th July inst., between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock, until Thursday, the 30th July inst. A person will be in attendance there to explain the drawings, &c., as between the 13th and 18th inst., both days inclusive.

The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway runs close to the ground selected for the new winnings, and will be found very convenient for bringing material to the works.

Tenders addressed to the Trustees of the Duke of Norfolk, under cover to Mr. BINGHAM, at the Norfolk Estate Office, No. 1, John-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W., must be delivered there by noon on Friday, the 31st day of July inst.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and every person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the work.

John-street, St. James's-square, July 8, 1863. 121

COUNTY OF LANARK.
UPSET PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

THE DUNDYVAN IRONWORKS, AND OTHER PROPERTIES, SITUATED NEAR COATBRIDGE, FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to SALE, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1863, at Two o'clock afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain), the DUNDYVAN PIG and BAR IRONWORKS, comprising—

1.—The PIG IRONWORKS, consisting of EIGHT BLAST FURNACES, with all the usual working conveniences, counting-house, warehouse, stables, &c.

2.—The BAR IRONWORKS, consisting of FORTY-FOUR PUDDLING FURNACES, with all the usual working conveniences, capable of turning out 350 tons of finished iron weekly, consisting of plates, rails, and bars in great variety.

3.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, known by the names of "Long Row," "English Square," and "Stone Row."

4.—The LANDS of DYKE, with the FARM BUILDINGS, STEAM ENGINE, THRASHING MILL, RAILWAY, &c., thereon.

The above subjects extend to above 35 acres imperial, and the minerals therein will be included, in so far as belonging to the exposers, with the machinery, fittings, and fixed plant at Dundyvan Pit.

5.—The MINERALS HELD IN LEASE, consisting of DRUMPELLER, SOUTERHOUSE, and DALZIEL COAL, and WHIFFLAT and HOLEHILL IRONSTONE, with the whole MACHINERY, FITTINGS, RAILWAYS, and FIXED PLANT of every kind attached thereto.

The purchaser will also be entitled to a lease, on favourable terms, of the valuable ironstone in the estate of Arden, extending to 1100 acres or thereby, and to the option of taking at a valuation the moveable stock and utensils connected with the mines and ironworks; and also the farm leases of Whifflat and Souterhouse farms, including implements and utensils. All as per inventories.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. AITKEN and MACKENZIE, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. MACKENZIE and MOORE, mining engineers there; Messrs. MELVILLE and LINDESAY, W.S., Edinburgh; Messrs. MONCRIEFF, PATERSON, FORBES, and BARR, writers, Glasgow; or Messrs. BANNATYNES and KIRKWOOD, writers there; the last of whom will exhibit the titles and articles of roup. 122

MINERAL PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND.—A VALUABLE COPPER SETT, with first-rate indications, as nearly £500 worth of copper ore has been raised from almost the very surface, and sold at Swansea. It is in proximity to the universally-known rich Berehaven Copper Mines. The present proprietors would prefer taking their interest (in lieu of cash) in shares of a new company to be formed, as they are fully satisfied of unusual results by the property being developed in a practical manner.—Address, Mr. B. REYNOLDS, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, E.C. 123

TO BE SOLD, EAST COLLACOMBE MINE and MACHINERY, LAMERTON, near TAVISTOCK, DEVON. This valuable sett, with lease of 21 years, from August, 1857, containing all the rich lodes of Great Collacombe, besides three other strong north lodes recently opened on, and all within 75 fms. of the engine-shaft, is also traversed by several cross-courses and elvans, and two lead lodes.

The Collacombe lode has been cut in the 40 fm. level, and a cross-cut has nearly reached it from the 50. The machinery is of the best description, and much of it is nearly new.

Apply to Capt. SPARGO, at the mine; or to Mr. BERKLEY, 3, Bartholomew-lane, near the Mart, London. 124

THE NEATH AND PELENNA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors give notice that they have obtained first-class contracts for 6000 tons of coal, at prices which they anticipate will enable them to declare a very satisfactory dividend within a year.

Temporary Offices, 11, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street. 126

THE NEATH AND PELENNA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £65,000, in 13,000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit £1 per share, and £1 per share upon allotment.
Registered according to the Companies Act of 1862.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., Banker, Great Torrington, Director No. Devon Railway.
EDWARD ELLIOT, Esq., The Mount, Harrow, late Chief Magistrate Madras.
Col. GUMM, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.
Sir SAMUEL HANCOCK, Chevening Lodge, Seven Oaks.
CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
AMBROSE MILLER, Esq. (A. and C. Miller), 9, George-yard, Lombard-street, and Coal Exchange.
T. OUCHTERLONY, Esq., 157, Fenchurch-street.
JOHN E. PANTER, Esq., Lee Park, Blackheath, Director of the Amman Aberdare Colliery Company.

BANKERS—Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool; and Bank of Wales, Swansea and Newport branches.
SECRETARY—J. Nightingale, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES,—11, ST. BENET'S PLACE, GRACECHURCH STREET.

The colliery is at the present time in complete working order, and capable of a weekly output of 1200 tons, which can be increased in less than one year, by an additional outlay, to 4000 tons per week.

Full prospectuses and reports by J. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Neath, and J. DYNE STEEL, Esq., of Newport, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained on application to the secretary, at the company's offices. 128

THE NEATH AND PELENNA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the numerous applications for shares in the company, the directors will meet to consider them, and make the necessary allotments, on THURSDAY, July 30; all applications for shares must, therefore, be sent into the bankers or secretary on or before that day. By order,

J. NIGHTINGALE, Sec.

Temporary Offices, 11, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street. 127

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES and ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients. 128

MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALER.
A monthly investment Circular on application.

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not *bona fide*, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months. 129

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES.

MESSRS. T. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, INSURANCE, MINES, and GOVERNMENT STOCK. Dividends received, calls paid, and every class of Stock Exchange business effected.

There being a considerable amount of money locked up in shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale, Messrs. T. FULLER and Co. invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the disposal of every description of shares.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Shares in an established company (limited), the property freehold; and in several mines which pay regular dividends of 12½ to 20 per cent.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, prompt them to point out shares in certain progressive mines as prizes for the year 1863. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: Metropolitan and Provincial. 130

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—ADVICE and (if required) PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN to any *bona fide* undertaking by Mr. LEE STEVENS 36, CANNON STREET, E.C.

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MANUFACTORY,—WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER. 133

The Railway System of the World.

TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, C.E.,

In recognition of his unrequited public services in connection with the founding of our magnificent railway system, by the gratuitous assistance he rendered his late father, William James, Esq., of Warwick, land agent, ironmaster, and civil engineer, in surveying, levelling, and planning the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with its branches to Bolton, &c., in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the first established for engine passenger transit; and for his having allowed the late George Stephenson and his partner, Mr. Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the liberty of using his invention of the introduction of Tubes into the boilers of (their) locomotive engines, as shown by an agreement, dated Sept. 1, 1821, which introduction of Tubes, as first suggested by Mr. William Henry James, and since adopted, modified, and perfected by the engineering profession, is well known to every engineer to have caused the entire success of the modern railway system; and, lastly, to compensate him in some slight degree for the loss of his patrimony of £50,000, as settled by will, as well as private property of great value, by the ruin of his father, in 1823, while so engaged, and while so assisting him in laying the foundation of the great railway system of the world, which has already conferred such inestimable benefits upon mankind.

As a guarantee, the following eminent engineers and gentlemen have already attached their names in furtherance of this testimonial, to which it is expected many others will soon be added, viz.:—

	SIR CHARLES FOX.
GEORGE RENNIE.	PETER BARLOW.
Sir JOHN MACNEILL.	WM. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.
THOMAS BRASSEY.	JOSEPH PARKES.
JOSIAH PARKES.	WM. MARSDEN, M.D.

PERSONAL REFEREES.
Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.
Mr. RICHARD A. BROOMAN, *Mechanics' Magazine* office, 166, Fleet-street. 134

It is respectfully requested that all contributions may be made to Messrs COUTTS and Co., bankers, London, who have kindly consented to receive such subscriptions; and any sums offered will be carried to the credit of "Subscriptions for W. H. James, C.E.," and will be held at his disposal.

A complete list of subscribers, together with the amount of their donations, will be published as soon as they shall reach an adequate amount.

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4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—		13 1 0	0 1 6	July, 1863
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1863
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		462 15 0	7 0 0	May, 1863
5000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	—		0 9 0	0 2 0	April, 1863
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	42	42 43	3 10 0	1 5 0	May, 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	70	65 70	278 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe	—	7¼		—	— —	
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	80		9 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	—	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire[L.]	7 10 0	—	13 14	9 3 0	0 15 0	June, 1863
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		251 10 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1863
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		147 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	550 570	863 0 0	9 0 0	July, 1863
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		717 10 0	8 0 0	June, 1863
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—		0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
8000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	79	78 80	109 0 0	2 0 0	May, 1863
144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	29	32¾ 33	7 7 6	0 12 6	July, 1863
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		85 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1863
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		335 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1863
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		—	— 0	July, 1862
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	—		0 16 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1862
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	36	35 36	4 10 0	0 15 0	May, 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7¼	6¾ 7	2 7 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1863
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	43		25 0 0	1 15 0	June, 1863
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		9 15 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1863
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		403 10 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1863
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	6¾	6⅛ 6⅜	2 9 6	0 1 0	July, 1863
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		114 18 0	7 0 0	May, 1863
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	19¼	19½	15 17 7	0 11 2	Jan. 1863
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1863
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3⅛	3 3¼	0 7 6	0 1 6	June, 1863
5000	Oredd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		57 10 0	10 0 0	Jan. 1863
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	—		7 9 6	0 10 0	April, 1863
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	43	41 43	68 10 0	1 5 0	May, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—	3⅛	0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
16	Rhosesmor (lead)	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	430	415 420	404 0 0	4 0 0	May, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	—	40 45	74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	80	75 80	368 5 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
1024	South Woodley	0 5 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	June, 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	35		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	28		486 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1863
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	22⅛	22 22⅛	12 8 6	0 5 0	April, 1863
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0	—		4 12 6	1 0 0	Oct. 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		23 17 0	0 6 0	May, 1863
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	24	23 25	101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
3000	West Chiverton, (lead), Perranzabuloe	—	—	26 27	—	— —	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		47 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862
1024	West Penstruthal	4 0 0	—		2 19 6	2 19 6	May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	245		883 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1863
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	72½		592 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1863
1000	Wheal Basset and Gryllis (tin)	7 0 0	23	22 23	2 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1863
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	28	26½ 27½	28 13 6	0 7 6	June, 1863
1024	Wheal Gryllis (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	—	28 30	5 2 0	1 0 0	June, 1863
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8	3⅛	2¾ 3	3 4 6	0 2 6	April, 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	37	34 35	76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		284 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	—		57 7 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1863
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		323 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1863
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	222½	217½ 222½	153 15 0	3 0 0	June, 1863
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	17	16 17	47 2 6	0 10 0	June, 1863
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	41½		44 17 6	1 0 0	May, 1863

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	—		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	—		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 9	28½	26½ 27½	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 18 6	—		16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	5	4¾ 5	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	21s.	1 1⅛	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—		0 3 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	—		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
400	Phœnix (copper and tin)	—	—		—	— —	
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 19 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1862
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	½ ¾	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	13 13 10	—	10	8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	55	50 55	929 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	—		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	10 18 8	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1862
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		13 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	10	10½ 11	8 10 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	8¼ 8¾	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2484	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5 0 0	—		305 0 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		2 2 9	0 14 6	Oct. 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	32	30 31	98 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8½		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.		— Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—		1 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	4 4½	0 8 4	0 3 4	Mar. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		19 15 0	0 10 0	June, 1863
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼		0 10 0	0 1 0	June, 1862
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7½		9 6 2	0 5 0	June, 1863
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		0 19 9	0 1 0	Feb. 1862
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¾	1½ 1¾	0 8 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	58	55 57	58 5 0	3 10 0	June, 1863
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	7¼	6¾ 7¼	2 9 0	0 7 6	May, 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 4 0	May, 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	5	4 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾	½ ¾	
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	Sept. 1858
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		May, 1863
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10]	4 0 0	—	4½ 4¾	June, 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 15 0	1		Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		July, 1862
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	Aug. 1862
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7 6	—		Mar. 1862
20000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	—		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
260000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	5 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—		
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	3 0 0	—		
10000	San Roque, Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	¾	½ ¾	Mar. 1862
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 15 0	⅞		May, 1863
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1863
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	—		May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co. [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Vallanzasca (gold) [L. £1]	0 5 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
45000	Yudanamutana (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4	3⅜ 3⅝	Fully paid

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	1 10 0	5½		
600	Aberffrwd (lead), Cardigan	0 10 0	—		
35000	Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Mar. 1863
4745	Alfred Con. (cop.), Phillack	4 18 5	—		April, 1863
6000	Bagtor [L. £2]	1 14 0	—		April, 1863
400	Baldwin, I. of Man [L. £5]	2 15 0	—		Mar. 1863
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	—		Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 6 0	—		Feb. 1863
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—		
400	Billins [L. £30] [200 £15 pd.]	30 0 0	—		April, 1863
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	—		Dec. 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 7 0	⅞	16s. 18s.	April, 1863
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 10 6	—		Mar. 1863
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.]	0 12 0	—		No call.
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6	—		
112	Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	—		No call.
5120	Brynambor (ld.), Cardi. [L. £5]	2 3 0	—		Nov. 1862
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0	—		April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	8 0 0	31		July, 1863
1861	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	7 14 6	—		May, 1863
20000	Bulkeley (coal) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		June, 1862
6880	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	4 1 6	—		Feb. 1863
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—		April, 1862
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		June, 1862
915	Calvadnack, Wendron (tin)	23 4 6	—		Feb. 1863
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 0 0	—		June, 1863
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 19 4	1¾		June, 1863
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	26 19 6	—		June, 1863
4046	Caradon Hill (copper)	2 1 6	—		July, 1862
6000	Caradon United (copper)	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	5 0 0	—		
10000	Cardigan Consols (lead & cop.)	—	—		July, 1862
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 16 0	—		July, 1863
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 8 0	1⅛		Nov. 1862
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	—		Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 5 0	—		June, 1863
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire.	2 1 0	1⅝		Jan. 1863
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 1 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	3 14 1	⅞	¾ ⅞	May, 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	1 14 6	—		April, 1863
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	31 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
3565	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		April, 1863
16000	Coolartra and Bond, Ireland	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	Cornubia (tin) [7000 £2 paid, 3000 10s. paid]				Oct. 1862
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	16 10 0	21	21	Mar. 1863
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	0 10 0	—		April, 1863
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½].	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1861
6000	Crowan Cons. (cop.) [L. £2].	1 0 0	—		April, 1863
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	—		No call.
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 15 6	—		June, 1863
1800	Cwmbrane (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	—		Feb. 1862
30000	Dale, N. Staf. [L.] [21000 £1 pd., 9000 7s. 6d. pd.]				Sept. 1862
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	4 10 0	—		Aug. 1862
20000	Dolfrw-y-nog (gold) [L. £1].	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	—		Oct. 1862
5000	Dulta (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	16 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
600	East Abraham (copper)	2 10 0	—		Mar. 1863
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper).	6 11 1	—		June, 1863
1000	East Basset and Gryllis (tin)	0 10 0	1¼	1	June, 1863
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 7 0	—		Mar. 1863
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	6s.	5s. 7s.	
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 7 0	—		Jan. 1863
5000	E. Bronfloyd (sil.-ld.) Card. [L]	2 0 0	—		
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	8½	7¾ 8	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	1 7 6	—		May, 1863
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1862
6400	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 14 0	—		May, 1862
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	—		Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 9 0	—		Jan. 1863
1200	East Dyliffe (lead) [L. £5]	3 0 0	6		April, 1863
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	4 5 6	—		June, 1863
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 14 0	3⅛	2¾ 3	May, 1863
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	7 3 6	—		April, 1863
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	1 13 0	—		April, 1863
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	18 5 0	10		Jan. 1863
6000	East Martha [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		May, 1863
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 14 4	—		June, 1863
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0	3	2⅝ 2⅞	Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 8 0	—		April, 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	82 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth.	7 10 0	—	4 4½	July, 1863
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 2 0	—		Mar. 1863
2000	E. Wh. Fortune (tin) Sithney	1 0 0	—		April, 1863
2048	East Wheal Gryllis (tin, cop.)	0 10 0	—		
2048	E. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—		
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	8 6 6	3⅛	2⅞ 3⅛	May, 1863
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 1 0	—		June, 1863
1026	Garden (tin), Morvah	4 17 9	—		May, 1863
1024	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	14 2 10	—		June, 1863
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 9 0	—		April, 1863
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 2 0	¾	⅝	June, 1863
1024	Gelliffowller (ld.), Holywell	0 2 6	—		June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—		
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.].	1 0 0	3⅛		Fully paid.
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		—		Jan. 1863
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	3 15 6	2⅛	1⅞ 2⅛	June, 1863
6400	Goonbarrow & Molinnis (tin).	2 0 0	—		
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	0 17 6	—		June, 1862
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	56 0 0	11	10 11	May, 1863
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	5 11 6	—		May, 1863
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 4 0	2	2	June, 1863
15000	Great Laxey (lead) [L. £4]	—	—		Fully paid.
6000	Great North Downs (copper).	2 10 0	2⅞		May, 1863
30000	Great North Tolgus [L. £1].	0 12 0	—		Feb. 1863
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 1 6	—		June, 1863
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.).	0 5 0	—		
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 16 0	—		May, 1863
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	15 14 6	5⅛	4½ 5⅛	April, 1863
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		
5000	Grosvenor (ld.) [2500 £1 pd., 2500 7s. pd.]		—		
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	2 5 9	2	1¾ 2	May, 1863
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 19 0	—		Feb. 1863
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 5 6	1¼		Nov. 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 2 0	—		Mar. 1863
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 7 6	2⅞		June, 1863
10000	Holmbush [5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 15s. pd.]		—		May, 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 7 6	—		April, 1863
5000	Isle of Man (slate)	2 0 0	—		
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	65 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	2 12 0	¾		July, 1863
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	17 6 4	—		Feb. 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	2½		Mar. 1863
240	Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L. £25]	15 0 0	—	15	July, 1863
500	Long Rake (lead), Flint	16 10 0	18		May, 1863
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	3 7 0	—		July, 1863
10000	Lower Taldrws (slate) [L.]	2 10 0	—		Mar. 1863
6000	Maudlin (copper)	3 17 0	—		Mar. 1863
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 18 0	—	8s. 10s.	April, 1863
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	—		May, 1860
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	0 5 6	—		April, 1863
1024	Mill Pool (copper)	15 15 0	—		Jan. 1863
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	14 0 0	—		July, 1863
4000	Nanteos (sil.-ld.), Llanbardan	—	2		
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 12 0	—		
512	Nant Minera [L. £20]	4 14 0	—		June, 1863
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	⅞		April, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 8 6	1¾		Feb. 1863
6000	New E. Birch Tor and Vitifer	—	—		
6514	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 6 0	—		Oct. 1862
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	1 5 0	—		April, 1863
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 10 6	—		Dec. 1862
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 18 0	—		July, 1863
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	5 0 0	—	5⅛	June, 1863
1024	New Wendron (tin)	7 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
1024	New Wh. Gryllis (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
10000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	3⅛		Fully paid.
6000	New Wheal Prospidnick	0 7 6	—		Nov. 1862
400	New Wh. Seton) cop.), Camb.	25 5 0	—		June, 1863
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 8 0	—		Oct. 1862
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth.	24 0 0	8⅛	7½ 8⅛	May, 1863
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	—		Nov. 1860
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	—		July, 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 16 6	2⅛		Mar. 1863
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	2 5 10	2⅛	2 2¼	April, 1863
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	1 14 0	—		Oct. 1862
2500	North Frances (cop.), [S.E.].	14 1 0	—		April, 1863
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	3 5 0	—		April, 186
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 5 0	—		April, 186
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead).	5 10 0	—		April, 186
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	—		Sept. 186
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—	—		Fully paid.
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	7 8 0	—		June, 186
15000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	North Phœnix (copper)	3 18 6	—		Sept. 186
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	—	4		
6000	North Porthilly (silv.-lead)	—	—		Aug. 186
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne.	22 5 0	25	23 25	July, 186
1024	North Roswarne	1 0 0	6		July, 186
5000	N. Treleather (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	—		Feb. 186
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	3 8 0	3⅝	3⅛ 3⅝	June, 186
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	10 7 5	—		July, 186
5610	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	2 5 0	4⅜	4 4¼	April, 186
4800	North Wh. Ludcott (St. Ive)	1 0 0	—		Dec. 186
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 17 11	17s.	14s. 16s.	April, 186
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	3 11 6	—		Jan. 186
5900	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—		June, 186
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2].	1 0 0	—		Jan. 186
4096	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	6 6 6	—		Sept. 186
10000	O. Wh. Neptune [6000 £2 10s. pd., 4000 10s. pd.]				Nov. 186
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10].	7 0 0	—		Sept. 186
1000	Pant-y-pydew (lead)	4 12 6	—		July, 186
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 16 6	—		June, 186
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 17 0	6⅛	6 6⅛	April,
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew.	5 0 0	—		July,
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 14 0	—		Jan.
6000	Penralt (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 4 0	—		Mar. 18
200	Pentre Lygan (lead), [L. £30]	20 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
512	Polbreen (tin)	8 0 0	—		Aug. 1860
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 13 0	—		May, 1863
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 14 0	—		Sept. 1863
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 5 0	8s.	6s. 8s.	Mar. 1863
8000	Princess of Wales (tin) Sancreed	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅛	April, 1863
1024	Prosper and Mitchell, Lanivet	—	—		
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	—		April, 1863
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 11 0	4s.		July, 1862
5000	Rhafna (lead) [L. £1]	0 6 8	2		Nov. 1862
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 5 0	—		Oct. 1861
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 8 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼	Nov. 1862
700	Roskearnoweth (copper)	1 0 0	5		May, 1863
8000	Royalton (tin), [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Aug. 1862
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	—		Mar. 1856
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—		Feb. 1863
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L. £2].	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	7 2 6	—		July, 1862
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Jan. 1863
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cp.) [L. £2]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Sortridge Consols [S.E.]	0 17 0	—		June, 1863
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	15 10 8	7	6 7	Feb. 1863
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July, 1862
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 12 0	—		May, 1860
6000	South Buller, Gwennap	0 10 0	—	2	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 11 0	—		May, 1863
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	6 18 0	2¾		June, 1863
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 10 0	—	12s. 14s.	May, 1863
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	11 14 0	—		Mar. 1863
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 16 0	—		July, 1861
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Dec. 1861
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		
2000	South Gorland (copper)	3 15 0	—		Dec. 1861
2000	South Gryllis (copper) [L. £10]	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
1024	South Herodsfoot	4 10 0	—		April, 1863
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼]	3 5 0	—		Mar. 1863
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	6 17 4	—		May, 1863
1024	South Tresavean, Gwennap	4 1 3	—		April, 1863
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 9	—		Sept. 1862
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	14 8 10	—		June, 1863
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	—		Aug. 1861
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1861
6000	So. Wh. Leisure (tin & cop.).	0 2 0	—		May, 1863
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 10 7	—		May, 1863
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	38 13 0	—		April, 1863
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 12 0	—		Mar. 1863
970	St. Aubyn and Gryllis (cp., tin)	7 14 6	—		Aug. 1860
15000	St. Cuthbert Ld. Smelt. [L. £5]	2 0 0	—	2	Mar. 1863
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	2 13 9	—		Feb. 1863
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	9 19 8	—		April, 1863
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½].	2 0 0	—	3⅛ 3⅛	Dec. 1862
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Feb. 1863
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.].	32 5 6	39	38½ 39½	July, 1863
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Aug. 1862
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 8 0	—		July, 1862
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—		
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	3 5 0	—		Sept. 1861
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	6 18 8	2		Feb. 1863
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant.	12 2 3	—		Oct. 1862
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—		July, 1863
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere.	6 8 0	—		Sept. 1863
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 6 0	—		Jan. 1863
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	3 18 10	—		Dec. 1861
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 7s. 6d. paid]				July, 1863
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 9 6	—		Jan. 1863
6400	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1].	0 14 0	⅞		Oct. 1863
800	Tynewydd (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.	0 5 0	—		Dec. 1861
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1861
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 15 6	—	4s. 6s.	Jan. 1863
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 2 0	—		Feb. 1863
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
3000	West Alfred (copper) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1861
20000	West Beam [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		April, 1863
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	9 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
40000	West Clogau (gold)	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	8 13 10	5		June, 1863
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	—		Oct. 1860
30000	West Devon Con. (cop.), [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4216	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 15 6	—		July, 1863
6000	W. Gryllis (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 2 6	—		Aug. 1862
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 0 0	—		May, 1863
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 12 6	—		July, 1863
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	8 2 6	—		April, 1863
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton.	149 0 0	—		June, 1863
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	9 1 6	—		April, 1863
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 15 0	—		Feb. 1863
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	29 10 0	60	55 60	Oct. 1863
5120	W. Tolvadden (cop.), Marazion	1 18 6	—		Oct. 1861
5481	West Trevelyan (tin,, copper)	3 14 10	—		June, 1863
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 0 6	—		Jan. 1861
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	81 15 0	—		May, 1863
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 3 6	—		Jan. 1863
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	2 13 8	—		Mar. 1862
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	4 1 6	—		Mar. 1863
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 13 6	—		Oct. 1861
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1 13 0	—		Sept. 1863
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	4 1 6	—		Mar. 186
6000	Wheal Caradon (copper)	1 5 0	—		Mar. 186
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan.	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 5 0	1⅞	32s. 34s.	May, 18
6000	Wheal Crofty	0 7 0	—	3 3¼	July, 18
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	32 13 6	—		July. 1863
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock.	8 0 0	3	2¾	July, 1863
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	9 10 0	—		July, 1863
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 15 0	—		Nov. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries.	3 15 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	7 15 0	6¼	6¼ 6⅛	Nov. 1862
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 6 6	1⅞	35s. 36s.	May, 1863
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	—		Feb. 1861
1024	Wh. Hester (tin), nr. Bodmin.	—	—		No call.
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	0 18 0	—		Mar. 1862
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 2 6	—		Jan. 1863
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	18 13 10	—		April, 1863
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 5 0	—	1¼ 1⅛	May, 1863
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	2 19 7	—		June, 1863
1024	Wheal Par (tin)	3 10 0	—		April, 1863
1024	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	3 13 9	—		
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 16 0	—		April, 1863
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	12 10 0	—		Feb. 1863
1024	Wheal Prosper (tin), Lanivet	0 8 6	—		
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		May, 1863
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	1 0 0	—		July, 1863
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	4 17 6			May, 1862
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	4 9 1	—		Oct. 1862
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	9 0 0	—		May, 1863
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	—		Jan. 1860
512	Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney	3 4 0	—		April, 1863
1022	Wh. Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	13 2 6	—	18 20	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 2 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	12 10 0	14s.	12s. 14s.	May, 1863
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 7 0	5⅛	4¾ 5¼	June, 1863
4500	Wheal Vlow	0 9 0	—		Mar. 1863
3024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	7 5 0	—		Mar. 1863
600	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper).	1 0 0	—		April, 1859
1400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May, 1860
6944	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant.	7 7 0	—		June, 1863
6097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 4 0	—		Mar. 1863

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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